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Poland Pledges Strict Rule Till Order Returns

VIENNA — As reports of violent clashes continued to surface, Poland's new military rulers Friday promised strict enforcement of martial law until order is restored throughout the country.

The new violence reportedly took place Thursday night when riot police battled Warsaw demonstrators in central Warsaw with rubber clubs and tear gas. No injuries were reported, however.

Reliable reports said the police smashed demonstrations along at least two major streets in the capital by crowds of students and others chanting "Fascists," "Gestapo" and "Lech Walesa," a reference to the Solidarity union leader reportedly under house arrest outside Warsaw.

The United States Friday urged Poland to let Mr. Walesa speak to the public and two West European leaders, Chancellors Bruno Kreisky of Austria and Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, expressed fear that the developments seriously threatened peace.

Reports reaching the West indicated that Polish authorities were still having security problems in some areas.

Diplomatic sources in Paris said they had information suggesting that in several regions, factories and universities not previously affected by the crisis had been occupied by protesters.

Western diplomatic sources also said there were increasing reports that Polish workers were staging work slowdowns in some plants controlled by the army after strikers were ousted.

And a traveler who arrived in Austria from Poland said security forces had stormed at least two mines Thursday near Katowice. But miners were still occupying two other mines in the area when he left Poland Thursday night, he said.

Tanks Reported

The man said he saw tanks coming from the Staszice mine, where miners were later reported to have resumed work. He had also been told that people had been wounded when security forces stormed the Koscuzka mine.

But miners were still occupying the Masi and Ziemowit pits in Tychy, 16 kilometers (10 miles) outside Katowice when he left, he said.

Warsaw Radio reported Thursday

day that seven workers were killed and 39 were wounded when police opened fire on strikers at the Wujek mine at Katowice on Wednesday.

The official news agency PAP blamed provocateurs for the clashes in which the seven were killed.

It said the requirements of martial law, imposed last Sunday, must be "stringently observed" and it warned: "The authorities will not retreat, for they have nowhere to retreat to... Provocations no longer have any future. Socialism will not be overthrown."

Alcohol to Be Sold

Warsaw Radio announced that the sale of alcohol will resume in Poland Friday. The sale of alcohol had been banned by the military government when it assumed power on Sunday.

It also said that enterprises were working normally in nearly all regions of the country, and supplies of milk, bread, potatoes and other food improving.

An announcement by the ruling Military Council of National Salvation said that despite serious difficulties in supplies of raw materials, spare parts and energy, the economy was improving.

Dean Fischer, a State Department spokesman, issued the U.S. statement on Mr. Walesa, saying Poland should allow him to "speak to his countrymen and the world" to allay fears about his welfare.

"We are deeply concerned for the leaders of Solidarity and the thousands of prisoners being held in Poland," Mr. Fischer said.

Mr. Fischer said the United States called on the Polish government to release the prisoners, whose only crime has been their attempt to exercise civil and political rights.

He said, however, that reports indicated that many of the prisoners in Poland were not being treated humanely.

Mr. Fischer said a high-level Polish government official had told the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw that there were strikes in 43 enterprises in eight provinces. He said the official stated that no more than 4,000 people had been detained but noted that other reports gave higher figures.

The White House said earlier Friday that it would not be involved in the crisis in Poland but stood firm by President Reagan's announcement Thursday cutting off official assistance as long as martial law remains in effect.

Officials disclosed, meanwhile, that Lawrence Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, is to fly to Europe on Sunday for talks on the crisis with NATO political directors.

The United States also started advising Americans that it might be best for them to leave Poland because of the "uncertain and unstable condition" there.

After discussing the Polish crisis with AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Mr. Reagan on Friday declared his goals in the Polish crisis: "We want a return to the negotiations stage, an end to martial law and a release from confinement of those people unjustly arrested and an end to the violence."

Mr. Kreisky told a Vienna news conference Friday that the Katowice killings, the declaration of martial law in Poland and recent events in the Middle East had

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U.S. representative Charles M. Liechtenstein voting Friday in favor of the Security Council resolution on Israel. Behind him are U.S. delegates, Robert B. Rosenstock, left, and Dirk Gleysteen.

Caller Claims Red Brigades Hold U.S. General Prisoner



Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier

VERONA, Italy — A U.S. Army general kidnapped from his home Thursday by four men posing as plumbers is being held in a Red Brigades "people's prison," according to a telephone call Friday in the name of the terrorist group.

Police threw up roadblocks and searched homes in northern Italy in the hunt for Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, 50, the second-highest-ranking U.S. Army official in southern Europe and the victim of the first apparent political abduction of an American in Italy.

Police said they were taking seriously the claim made on behalf of the Red Brigades, the Marxist urban guerrilla group that kidnapped and killed former Italian Premier Aldo Moro in 1978.

"We claim the kidnapping of NATO hangman James Dozier last

night... He is held in a people's prison and will face proletarian justice. A communiqué will follow," an anonymous telephone caller told the Italian news agency ANSA. There was no further immediate word.

Four gunmen who said they were plumbers abducted Gen. Dozier from his fifth-floor apartment Thursday evening after binding his wife, Judith, with chains and adhesive tape. NATO officials said the gunman hit the general on the head with the butt of a pistol.

Officials reported that the intruders had rifled the general's library and taken away a pile of papers. A statement issued by the NATO base in Verona said, however, that Gen. Dozier had not

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Moscow Says U.S. Administration 'Instructed' Poles to Plan a Coup

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, escalating its verbal duel with the United States, accused the Reagan administration Friday in a report by Tass of having given "direct instruction" to Polish extremists who planned an armed coup against the Warsaw government.

Earlier Friday, in its first commentary on the Polish situation, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said U.S. leaders "obviously lose their equilibrium seeing how the Polish people are putting their own home in order, stopping the actions of the counterrevolutionary forces which enjoyed such great favor of their American and NATO friends and patrons."

Tass assailed President Reagan for having described Solidarity labor union activists as "freedom fighters" at the White House news conference Thursday in which he denounced last Sunday's imposition of martial law in Poland.

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the knowledge and encouragement and also by direct instruction of the Washington administration," the news agency said.

The Tass report claimed that the military took control in Poland because Solidarity leaders and members of other groups "were preparing an armed putsch in the country."

"Inadmissible Methods" The Pravda article, signed by Yuri Zhukov, the newspaper's chief commentator, said: "Setting great hopes on pressure, the U.S.A. will only appear before the whole world again in the ugliest form as a power which engages in interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and resorts to methods which are inadmissible in international law."

In addition to the Pravda attack, the Soviet Army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) accused the CIA of playing "first fiddle in subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic."

Krasnaya Zvezda claimed the U.S. intelligence agency had acted

because it "saw its chance to implement its cherished goal — to weaken world Socialism, to wash Socialism out of Poland."

"All that the counterrevolutionaries did in Poland received the imperialists' full approval and all-around support," said the article by Maj. Gen. M. Monin, who was described as a professor of history.

"The sources of insolence and impudence of Solidarity's leaders should be sought mainly beyond the ocean and in NATO circles in Europe," the article said.

It warned the United States out to continue attempts to use "political and economic means" to force the Warsaw Pact allies to follow any particular course, Washington suspended food aid to Poland following the imposition of martial law.

Brezhnev Birthday

The new attacks on the West and the allegations of CIA links to the independent Solidarity labor movement in Poland came as Soviet bloc leaders were arriving in Moscow to celebrate President Leonid I. Brezhnev's 75th birthday on Saturday.

It was not known whether Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish premier and Communist Party chief, would attend the celebration.

In another development, which observers in Moscow said was unprecedented, the Tass English-language service last week appeared to be the entire Thursday report by the Polish official news agency, PAP. An official at Tass said the move was a "favor" to PAP designed to give it a "greater outlet."

"We have a larger network for distribution than they do," he said. Meanwhile, a major Yugoslav Communist newspaper said Friday that events in Poland would have far-reaching consequences for Communism, not only in Poland itself but in "the broadest possible sense."

The newspaper Borba said in an editorial that the Polish developments could undermine East-West détente and disrupt world stability and security.

N.Y. Daily News for Sale

CHICAGO — The Tribune Co. announced Friday that it is prepared to sell the New York Daily News, the nation's largest daily circulation general interest newspaper.

Stanton R. Cook, president and chief executive officer of the company, said that it has rejected several recent offers to buy the paper, but that "we would now be receptive to serious offers."

U.S. Strategic Accord With Israel Is Halted

WASHINGTON — President Reagan on Friday suspended implementation of a new strategic cooperation treaty with Israel and postponed some aid arrangements in retaliation for Israel's unilateral annexation of the Golan Heights.

The decision was announced by State Department spokesman Dean Fischer, who said the United States was seriously disappointed by Israel's action because it came in the midst of a political crisis in Poland and was taken without advance notice or consultations with the United States.

In Jerusalem, a government official said "we are not going to be ready to react until the Cabinet meets on Sunday to discuss it." He said the Foreign Ministry would not comment, other than statements that may be made in Washington by Israeli ambassador Ephraim Evron.

Defense Ministry officials, though not named, were quoted by the Israeli television Friday night as being "shocked and dismayed" by the U.S. decision, which also includes a suspension of a U.S. commitment to purchase about \$200 million worth of Israeli-produced arms. It is believed to be the first such economic sanction imposed on Israel by the United States as a punitive measure.

Until Friday night, the Israel government had appeared sanguine about the world reaction so far to its annexation move. Monday, with senior officials expressing confidence that Israel would be able to ride out the rhetorical storm of controversy over the Golan Heights issue.

Mr. Fischer said the spirit of the strategic cooperation agreement, signed just three weeks ago, "obliged each party to take into consideration its decisions the implications for the broad policy concerns of the other."

"We do not believe that spirit was upheld in the case of Israel's decision on the Golan Heights," Mr. Fischer said.

The U.S. move followed action on Thursday night by the UN Security Council which unanimously adopted a resolution that called Israel's action illegal and threatened



Yehuda Z. Blum

to take "appropriate measures" if the decision was not reversed.

It did not condemn Israel as such but declared its action "null and void" and "without international legal effect." It demanded that Israel revoke its annexation "forthwith."

Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Z. Blum, said his country "cannot and does not accept the resolution just adopted," because it ignores Syria's refusal to negotiate and its threats against Israel. Thus the resolution is "fundamentally tainted," he told the Security Council.

Mr. Fischer said that Mr. Reagan has ordered Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to halt plans for a meeting of a coordinating council on strategic cooperation, as provided by a Nov. 30 agreement with Israel.

In addition, Mr. Fischer said, "the president has decided that the United States will not at the moment proceed with further discussions on some Israeli proposals for promoting Department of Defense purchases of defense-related goods and services in Israel, on authorizing Israel to use some FMS [foreign military sales credits] funds to purchase Israeli-produced goods and services, or on the possi-

ble use of FMS by third countries to purchase Israeli defense items and services."

Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Monday pushed legislation through the Israeli Knesset, or parliament, annexing the Golan Heights, which were used by Syria before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war to shell Israeli territory.

The legislation provided that Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration shall apply to the territory which Israel seized during that war and has occupied ever since.

Mr. Fischer also said that Mr. Reagan's order will not affect U.S. military aid to Israel.

A senior U.S. official said any presidential decision to resume implementation of the strategic cooperation agreement would be based on progress in Mideast peace negotiations, the situation in Lebanon and "our overall perception of the situation in the Middle East."

He said the United States would welcome — but not insist on — Israel's rescinding its annexation of the Golan Heights. He declined to say whether the United States had asked Israel directly to rescind the annexation.

Mr. Fischer said the United States still believes the final status of the Golan Heights "can only be determined through negotiations between Israel and Syria" based on appropriate UN resolutions.

Annexation Poll

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Nearly half the 627 Israelis polled in an opinion survey by the newspaper Yedioth Ahronot said they opposed the annexation of the Golan Heights. The decision was opposed by 48 percent, agreed with by 44.8 percent and 7.2 percent had no response.

In the Golan Heights, Druze Arab residents vowed to continue a general strike that has brought commercial and public life in their four Golan villages to a standstill since Wednesday. At a meeting in the largest village, of Majdal Shams, pro-Syrian Druze leaders decided Thursday to reject Israeli identity cards in their campaign to get the government to rescind the annexation, Israel Radio said.



Salisbury fireman bosing the wreckage of the ruling party's offices that were hit by a bomb blast.

Bomb Blast Wrecks Headquarters Of Mugabe's Party; 6 Are Killed

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service
SALISBURY — A powerful bomb Friday ripped apart the headquarters of Zimbabwe's ruling party in central Salisbury, killing six persons and injuring between 120 and 150.

A government spokesman said on leading members of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front party were among the dead. The government news agency Zina, however, reported that a woman senator, Sunny Takawira, was injured. Most of the injured were released after treatment but 20 were hospitalized.

The blast, which shattered store windows for blocks around the party headquarters, came during the lunch hour when the streets were full of shoppers.

ZANU-PF Official Present

Many of the ZANU-PF party workers were believed to be at lunch and thus escaped injury. Political commissar Mayor Urumbo, the fourth-ranking party official, was on the ground floor but was not hurt.

The government broadcasting network quoted unofficial sources as saying that a white South African had been arrested, but a police spokesman denied the claim, saying "there is nothing to the report." He said the police had no

immediate information on who set off the explosion.

The claim of South African involvement, however, could well be the first in a round of charges that Pretoria was involved in the explosion. The Salisbury government has recently stepped up claims that the white minority regime is trying to destabilize the country.

Whites Arrested

Mr. Mugabe has charged that some whites in Zimbabwe, including members of former Prime Minister Ian Smith's Republican Front, are trying to overthrow his government, but he has also included defeated black political opponents in the accusations.

Under emergency laws, nine whites, including a member of Parliament, have been arrested in recent weeks but no charges have been brought yet.

In a speech last week, Mr. Mugabe accused some whites of having "one foot in Zimbabwe and another in South Africa." He called upon whites to be loyal to the country or leave.

There remains the possibility, however, that dissidents in ZANU-PF, a party that has known many rifts, could be responsible for the incident.

Ziana reported that the central committee of the ZANU and the Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe's coalition partner and chief political rival, had been due to meet in the building during the afternoon.

Security at the party headquarters has always been tight with guards using metal detectors on visitors, which would appear to make it difficult to have surreptitiously brought the estimated 65 pounds of explosives needed into the building.

Tensions between blacks and whites in the country have been growing since the advent of black rule last year, particularly in recent months.

There were some anti-white incidents at the scene of the bombing on Friday. At least two whites, one a woman, were reported beaten after making favorable remarks about the bombing.

Letter From Warsaw

A Climate of Fear Pervades 'Normalization' Process

NEW YORK — Following is a letter received Thursday from John Durnan, Warsaw bureau chief of The New York Times, addressed to Robert B. Sengle Jr., the paper's foreign editor. Normal communications from Warsaw have been shut by the authorities since Sunday.

Dec. 16, 1981

Dear Bob,

At least twice in the past 24 hours the official Polish press agency has used the word "normalization" to apply to events here. For Poles and other East Europeans this is a dreaded code word.

"Normalization" is what happened to Czechoslovakia after a Warsaw Pact invasion crushed the "Prague Spring" of 1968. In the peculiar jargon of Communist officials, in which words can mean their opposite, it is the restoration of orthodox authority.

To people it is the almost unbearably painful process of watching the dismantlement, piece by piece, of freedom and liberties painstakingly won.

A major part in that process is fear, and fear, it is clear, has become of the new military Poland. (As written) It is strange; perhaps the one defining trait of the Polish "renewal" of the past 16 months was the absence of fear.

With a massive show of manpower and equipment and a calculated campaign of in-

timidation, the military authorities here are trying to break the spirit of resistance of the workers' movement.

Tuesday evening, a caravan of 273 police cars, trucks water cannons and other hardware moved slowly through the city at rush hour. Thousands of onlookers were forced back onto the sidewalks, dark figures waiting on dirty snow banks and trees in the cold. It seemed a parade of brute force.

This morning at an early hour three secret policemen barged into the small apartment of a Polish journalist. They insisted that he sign a document asserting that he would no longer "act in a manner to oppose Socialism in Poland." He resisted and was bundled away. His wife pleaded with the policemen as they dragged him down the stairs. One of them responded, "don't worry, we'll be back tomorrow for you to sign it."

The fear campaign is working in some respects. Already people open their doors just to check to inspect who is there. They play the radio loudly while talking, or set the water running — old devices from the Stalinist 1950s to foil the eavesdropper.

For someone who has lived here for almost three years, it is as if a door that was gradually opened has been suddenly shut.

"I can't see you now," whispers a Polish friend, as he answers his door and steps into the hallway, closing it behind him. "Didn't you hear, I was detained. I just got out. I'm sure you're being observed."

"We can't talk here," says another Polish friend standing in a stairwell, with a glance at a man nearby, who said he was a taxi driver waiting for a customer. He may, or may not, have been listening.

It takes a long time for fear to go away, weeks or months even, in which people slowly learn that they can speak out or, emboldened by others, write more forcefully and honestly in the newspapers. But fear can come back as quickly as a door slamming.

The full extent of the strike protest to the imposition of martial law cannot be determined with all communication censored down all over the country. But in areas where foreign journalists have been able to reach, factories in the Warsaw region, what broke the backbone of the protest was fear. The authorities mounted an overwhelming show of force — surrounding factories with tanks and armored cars and simply waiting for darkness and curfew to unsettle the demonstrators inside.

Workers who gave up said afterwards that they felt isolated, with no idea of what was going on in other parts of the country. They were worn down, sometimes hungry, and began thinking of their children. Women among them began weeping. When the troops and policemen burst in, they were offered a chance to leave, unharmed, if they

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Crackdown in Poland Denounced By West at Madrid Security Talks

MADRID — Western countries attending the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe strongly condemned on Friday the military takeover in Poland as a gross violation of East-West détente accords.

Delegate after delegate from the United States and West European countries used the last conference session before a Christmas recess to denounce the imposition of martial law.

The 35-state conference, which has been stalled for months over military and human rights issues, will reconvene Feb. 9 for another attempt to break the deadlock and revive détente, officials said.

Western delegates said they had stepped up their criticism of the Polish crisis, despite demands from Warsaw's representatives not to interfere, because of the deteriorating situation there.

Austrian Ambassador Franz Caska, the prime mover behind a neutral and nonaligned compro-

mise plan proposed Wednesday, said the Polish situation had made agreement in Madrid impossible for the moment.

The Spanish delegation chief, Javier Ruperez, agreed that Poland's crisis had blocked agreement and accused the Soviet Union of a "clear lack of desire to negotiate in the last 48 hours."

The Madrid conference has been in sporadic session since November, 1980. The latest recess will be the fourth. The talks were originally supposed to finish nine months ago.

"We come back on Feb. 9 with the firm determination to conclude our work in one month," said the British negotiator, John Wilberforce. If no agreement could be reached by next March, the meeting would almost certainly be adjourned again until the autumn.

The 35 delegations — the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and all the European states except Albania — are under pressure to vacate the Madrid conference

premises, which will be used as the main press center for the World Football Cup in Spain next June and July.

The U.S. delegate, Max M. Kampelman, condemned what he called arbitrary arrests, interference with the free movement of news and people, the use of violence against Polish workers and the attempt to stifle the Solidarity union movement.

All these were gross violations of the détente agreement signed by the 35 conference participants at the first meeting in Helsinki six years ago, Mr. Kampelman said.

Mr. Wilberforce, speaking on behalf of the 10 Common Market countries, said the European Economic Community hoped the Polish people could solve their problems peacefully, "without any outside interference."

The Polish delegate, Włodzimierz Konarski, replied that the Polish people needed understanding and not advice.



U.S. chief delegate to the European Security Conference, Max M. Kampelman, left, and his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Ilyichev, exchanged views on human rights during Friday's session.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Belgium Affirms Policy on Missiles

BRUSSELS — Belgium's new center-right coalition said Friday it would make a decision on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles dependent on the outcome of U.S.-Soviet arms talks, reaffirming the line adopted last year by a previous government that included Socialists.

Premier Wilfried Martens told the 212 members of the Chamber of Representatives that the government would consult every six months with its NATO allies on progress in the talks, which began last month in Geneva.

Mr. Martens, who is heading his fifth government in the space of three years, was presenting the program of his coalition, which groups the Flemish and French-speaking wings of the Social-Christians and the Liberals. The coalition, which holds 113 seats, was sworn in Thursday. He said the government would seek emergency powers until the end of next year enabling it to apply some economic measures without putting them to the assembly.

Report Says Soviet Sub Was Spying

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish chief of staff, releasing parts of his report on the grounding of a Soviet submarine earlier this year, said the submarine most likely violated Swedish territory on an intelligence gathering mission.

Gen. Lennart Ljung said "tests have confirmed that there was a matter of kilograms of Uranium 238" aboard the submarine and that for this there was no explanation "other than it was equipped with nuclear charges."

In the 12-page document, excerpts of a more comprehensive and classified paper prepared for the government, Gen. Ljung concluded that "the submarine carried out a planned incursion of the archipelago and grounded due to a late, too rapid and quick turn." The commander of the submarine claimed that the incident had happened because of "misnavigation due to radar fault and foggy weather."

British Miners to Vote on Strike Call

LONDON — Leaders of Britain's powerful National Union of Mine-workers voted, 109 to 3, on Friday to reject a 9.3-percent pay offer from the state coal board and to ask members to vote Jan. 14 and 15 on a national strike.

The last Tory government, led by Edward Heath, was brought down by a national coal miners' strike in 1974 which put the nation on a three-day working week as power supplies dwindled. Last February, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government capitulated under the threat of a miners' strike and scrapped plans to close 23 of the National Coal Board's 219 pits.

Arthur Scargill, the leftist leader of Yorkshire miners and president-elect of the miners' union, said the coal board could afford more because of increased output but was being coerced by Mrs. Thatcher's tight-money policies.

Israel Emigre Drops Bid for Post

TEL AVIV — Arye Genger, a wealthy emigre whose nomination to oversee Israel's military industry caused a protest strike by Defense Ministry employees, withdrew his nomination Friday.

Mr. Genger, 36, said that he would not take up the senior Defense Ministry post because of threats to his family and claims that "I am a traitor and a criminal." He emigrated to the United States in 1966 during an Israeli recession and rose to a \$200,000-a-year post as president of the McCrory pharmaceuticals chain. He did not return to Israel until this week, when Defense Minister Ariel Sharon nominated him to the senior ministry post.

Many Israelis were outraged at the nomination of a man who, born in Israel, had failed to return to fight in either the 1967 or the 1973 wars. Critics noted that, while accepting an Israeli government post, he had refused to give up his U.S. citizenship.

Prior Sees Catholic Shift Against IRA

LONDON — Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary, James Prior, said Friday that the province's 500,000 Roman Catholics are turning their backs on the Irish Republican Army, mainly because Catholic Church leaders have condemned the guerrillas.

Mr. Prior, speaking at a U.S. correspondents' luncheon, declared that the IRA's aim "is no longer about uniting Ireland — it's about Marxist domination."

The secretary said that "one of the most gratifying developments of the last few months has been the vastly different attitude of the Catholic Church.... It has spoken out more strongly than ever before against the IRA." Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, Catholic primate of all Ireland, declared last month that IRA membership is "a mortal sin."

Caller Claims Red Brigades Hold U.S. General Prisoner

(Continued from Page 1) possessed any classified documents.

Falco Accame, a Socialist member of the Italian parliament's defense committee, said in a formal question to the government that he was concerned about the threat to military secrets. He called for an investigation of reported links between the Red Brigades and Libya, as well as Soviet bloc countries.

A number of captured Red Brigades members have told police that the group has received weapons from Libya, according to court officials. The radical Arab nation has denied that it has given aid to the Red Brigades.

Gen. Dozier was kidnapped after his bodyguard drove him home from the nearby NATO base, where he has been stationed since June, 1980.

"Four men armed and described as plumbers entered his home and after having struck the general, immobilized his wife with chains and adhesive tape and then fled with the hostage presumably locked in a trunk," a statement released by the NATO base said.

Col. Luciano Doleggio, a NATO spokesman, said Gen. Dozier had a driver but that "it's impossible to have an escort 24 hours a day."

Van Abandonned

Police sources said Mrs. Dozier, 47, opened the door to the men, who said they had been sent to fix a leak in the apartment immediately below. They struck the general when he resisted them, then put him in a trunk that they loaded onto a blue Fiat van with a Milan license plate. The van was later found abandoned on the outskirts of Verona.

"I feel that his putting up resistance would be very natural for him," Gen. Dozier's sister, Joan Townsend, told a television interviewer in Houston, Texas. "My brother is a very steadfast person — he's very strong in his convictions. He isn't a weak person. He wouldn't willingly submit to anything like that."

Mrs. Townsend said the U.S. State Department "put me in touch with my brother's wife, Judy. She was fine and said the military people took her someplace safe."

The general's sister said Mrs. Dozier tipped over the chair to which she was chained and banged her head on the floor, alerting the neighbors.

In Washington, the State Department convened a group of co-

U.S. Fears Hidden Soviet Force in Poland More Than Open Action

By Don Oberdorfer and John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, following a series of high-level meetings here and abroad, has begun to come to grips with the Polish crisis by pinning the blame increasingly on the Soviet Union.

This is the significance of President Reagan's opening statement at his news conference Thursday, which went much further than U.S. public statements of the last five days in condemning imposition of martial law in Poland and in placing the responsibility on Moscow.

The statement also went much further than previous public utterances by most of the European allies. Only French President Francois Mitterrand, who was joined Thursday by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, has taken a strong public position, and diplomatic exchanges to this point are reported to show little sign of a unified allied position.

In the first several days after the crackdown in Poland, the principal concern of senior U.S. officials was to avoid any word or deed that might create false expectations among the Polish people or be

by the Soviet Union to justify an open and all-out intervention. This concern remains.

As events have unfolded in Poland, however, the very murkiness

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee over lunch Thursday, according to participants, of his belief that the Polish crackdown was long in the planning, not an action taken because of last weekend's Solidarity union resolutions in Gdansk.

Mr. Haig said he could not confirm reports that the Soviet Union had given an ultimatum to Poland's Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to crack down or face intervention, but he left no doubt that he considers the Russians ultimately responsible.

Mr. Haig is also reported to have forecast that even if Soviet force is applied directly in Poland, Soviet divisions are not likely to pour across the borders in a dramatic and open fashion that would unite the West and the rest of the world in reaction.

More likely, the senators were told, would be a mildly worded request for Soviet help from Warsaw's leadership and an almost imperceptible increase in involvement of the three Soviet divisions stationed in Poland.

For the allies, especially, the question of the Soviet role is crucial to the question of counteraction.

Most of the attention in the two earlier rounds of top-level NATO discussions about Poland, in December, 1980, and last March, revolved around response to open Soviet military intervention, informed officials said. This was the main threat seen then, as Soviet troops appeared to be mobilizing to move.

Less Attention

There was much less attention given then, and no alliance agreements on a Polish scenario in which the Soviet role is ambiguous. And yet this increasingly seems to be the situation.

From the beginning, Mr. Haig and other senior U.S. officials made clear, as Mr. Reagan indicated Thursday, that major Western levers in the Polish situation are political and economic. Levers of

that kind can rarely be wielded effectively by a nation acting alone. They require allied cooperation and coordination.

The Carter administration learned that two years ago after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. After jumping out from its grain embargo, the United States found its allies unwilling to cooperate on additional measures such as clamping down on high-technology exports to the Soviet Union, and the effort to pressure Moscow by isolating it economically proved unsuccessful.

While it is too early to know if the same thing would happen this time, there is a clearly widening divergence between the kind of strong rhetoric used by Mr. Reagan on Thursday and the far more circumspect statements of major West European leaders other than Mr. Mitterrand, Lord Carrington and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who on Friday called the Polish situation "the most dangerous since the end of World War II."

As more dramatic reports leak out of Poland, European public opinion could shift. Even so, continuing uncertainty about the Soviet role would make a unified response difficult.

U.S. Aide Calls Intelligence Effort 'A Collective Failure'

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon executive has acknowledged that the U.S. government suffered "a collective failure" of intelligence-gathering by failing to anticipate that the Polish Army, rather than the Soviet Army, would crack down on the Solidarity union movement in Poland.

"The administration was taken

by surprise," Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said Thursday.

"Afghanistan was also a surprise," Mr. Perle said of the 1979 Soviet intervention there. Those two surprises alone, he continued, raised the question of whether the U.S. government has been overly optimistic in assuming that it could detect large-scale military actions long enough in advance to plan responses.

Regarding Poland, Mr. Perle did not single out for blame the CIA, the National Security Agency or any other government operation. Instead, he blamed "our concern to determine direct Soviet intervention."

The U.S. government is still pretty much in the dark about what really is happening in Po-

land, Mr. Perle said, adding that this is handicapping the administration's efforts to decide on the proper responses.

Mr. Perle said the sanctions that the administration had decided on before the Polish crackdown were tailored to the Soviet Union sending in troops. This has not happened, and Mr. Perle stressed that the administration is taking pains to avoid setting off such an action.

Poland Pledges to Continue Tough Rule of Martial Law

(Continued from Page 1) combined to create the worst international crisis in 40 years.

"The situation is very, very dangerous," Mr. Kreisky said. "It is, in fact, the most dangerous situation since World War II."

Mr. Schmidt warned that the Polish crisis could endanger the peace of Europe. "Not only do the Poles have fear," he told parliament. "All Europe knows its peace could be at stake."

Trudeau Position

Mr. Schmidt condemned the imposition of martial law. He said he is on the side of the Polish workers and supported the continuation of food shipments to Poland, urging West Germans to continue their contributions for relief supplies.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said Friday that if martial law prevents a civil war in Poland "then I can't... say it is bad." Mr. Trudeau, speaking at his weekly news conference in Ottawa, also said Canada will not suspend its food shipments to Poland, as the United States has done.

"Any effort to prevent a civil war is a positive step," the Canadian

leader said. He said a large-scale civil conflict in Poland might draw in the Soviet Union.

In Vienna, the Austrian Roman Catholic news agency Kathpress reported Friday that Polish authorities have restricted the movements of Polish bishops.

Quoting church sources in Poland, it said the restrictions varied in different regions, with bishops unable to reach parts of their dioceses outside areas defined by the authorities.

The Associated Press reported from Bonn that Poland has opened a telex line for Western news correspondents. It was the first news communication permitted from the Polish capital since martial law was declared Sunday.

Limits Reported

It quoted one of its reporters as saying correspondents would be able to report only what was carried in the official media and what they are able to see. Interviews would not be allowed, he said.

Despite emergency aid from the West, it was clear that the crisis was aggravating food shortages. Warsaw Radio said shops in the capital could not cope with the demand for bread and potatoes because of hoarding.

The radio said there should be enough bread for everybody and there was no need to hoard supplies. Special preparations had been made so that every family could stock up enough bread for the Christmas period, it said.

A Labor Ministry official told Poles Friday that some of them might have to work 12 hours a day or seven days a week to right the economy, Warsaw Radio said.

Senegambia Treaty Signed

DAKAR, Senegal — The treaty uniting Senegal and Gambia to create the new confederation of Senegambia was signed here Thursday night by Presidents Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Sir Dawda K. Jawara of Gambia. It is to be submitted for ratification of the two nations' parliaments at a date still to be fixed.

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Letter From Warsaw Fear Pervades Process of 'Normalization'

(Continued from Page 1) would separate themselves from their leaders.

"We really had no other choice," said one worker at the Huta Warszawa steel mill. "They had live ammunition and their guns were raised. They seemed as scared as we were."

In other regions, resistance is still going on and some workers are apparently determined to repel an armed attack. But what the outcome will be cannot yet be guessed.

"Poles always called the Czechs cowards for not resisting in '68," said one foreign visitor here who travels frequently throughout Eastern Europe. "Now they will have to eat their words. The Czechs were invaded by five armies, the Poles did it all by themselves."

A major factor in the ease with which martial law has been established so far was the Polish love and respect for the army. The army, like the flag and church, is a symbol of nationalism.

"All this time we were all looking at the army and saying that because it is mostly made up of conscripts it might not be loyal to the government," said one European diplomat. "What we didn't see was the other side of the coin. Because the army contains so many sons and brothers, people were reluctant to move against it."

The most telling scene in the capital over the past three days, perhaps, occurred yesterday morning when busloads of soldiers moved into the Polish Academy of Science to break up a strike by some of the country's most eminent thinkers. The crowd was sullen and angry as the troops led away men in rumpled suits and spectacles and loaded them into a bus. But no one even threw a snowball. Minutes afterward, a truckload of soldiers got past and, surprisingly, some of them waved to the crowd, for all the world like liberating soldiers, not agents of repression.

The military decree that was promulgated the morning after the army moved in was Draconian, and it was prominently displayed on posters and the two newspapers allowed to publish. Penalties range from two years to death, for seemingly minor infractions. It simply overwhelmed people.

Soldiers posted at intersections throughout the city turned cars away and let others through, rerouting traffic without any logical rhyme or reason. It was effective psychological harassment.

One Polish journalist, sitting at a cafe and talking to a foreign colleague with a nervous glance over his shoulder from time to time, displayed the demoralization and depression that most Poles seem to be feeling. It was, he said, the intellectuals who would feel the backlash. All his journalist friends, he said, were now out of work. One by one, he predicted, new newspapers would open up and one by one his friends would be offered jobs, if they were judged reliable. "Now comes the time for true courage," he said. "I wonder how many will measure up. It's either that or going to the work center for a job as a street cleaner."

"We are back to 1951 and '52," he continued, referring to the Stalinist years. "It would take us 20 years to rebuild what we had here."

Solidarity, he suggested, has talked a great line, but at no time over the past 16 months did the union really prepare a plan to counter a massive display of force. It was not envisaged that things could turn around so quickly, he said. Nor was it even thought that fear could come back so quickly.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN DARTON.

U.S. Negotiating in Middle East For Rapid Deployment Force Base

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The commander of the Rapid Deployment Force has disclosed that the United States has begun negotiations with several Middle East nations to establish a forward headquarters in the region.

The commander, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Kingdon, declined Thursday to name the nations. But Pentagon officials suggested that they were Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

The effort to set up a forward headquarters in the Middle East was one more step in a long-range plan by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to establish a continuing U.S. military presence on the ground in the region, military officials said.

Gen. Kingdon also disclosed that in January, 1983, his force would be under a full-fledged, unified command, like the United States forces in the Atlantic and the Pacific. That would make the force a fully operational command, rather than a planning task force as it now is.

Gen. Kingdon, who currently reports to the secretary of defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said his main headquarters would remain at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Fla., but that a forward group of 150 to 200 people would be stationed in the Middle East. He said there had been some discussion of having the members of the forward headquarters afloat on Navy ships, but he preferred to have them ashore. He also said that he preferred storing weapons, ammunition, and supplies ashore, rather than on ships, but he noted that so far no Middle East nation had invited the United States to do so. Israel has offered to permit the United States to store some war materiel, but Gen. Kingdon said he had not been consulted about that possibility.

The general also indicated that recent experience had shown that the time needed to deploy his forces in the Gulf region had been shortened slightly. He said that given adequate warning time — four or five days notice from intelligence services — he could deploy an airborne brigade of 2,500 men in the region in 48 hours, and a full division in 10 to 14 days.

Reporting on the recent deployment of his force to Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman for an exercise called Operation Bright Star, Gen. Kingdon said that all four nations had invited his force to return for more extensive maneuvers. The invitation from Oman was considered noteworthy since the Omanis had been reluctant to take part and had insisted that no more than 1,000 marines land there for no more than 30 hours.

Gen. Kingdon said he would like to send a U.S. force to train in Egypt's upper Nile area in the summer, when temperatures rise to well over 100 degrees. "A desert is a desert is a desert, but that is really desert," he said.

The Bright Star exercise took seven weeks this year, involved 6,000 American military personnel and cost about \$69 million, much of it to pay for transporting troops and weapons. Last year, the first

such exercise took about three weeks, involved 1,400 Americans, cost about \$25 million and took place only in Egypt.

Gen. Kingdon said one of this year's problems was "an acute shortage" of American military personnel who could speak Arabic. He said he had less than 100, and wanted several hundred so that he could have them at company level.

The general said he also noted difficulties in tactical communications among units in the field, a shortcoming that was discovered last year. "We need new communications gear," he said.

He said the M-16, the standard rifle for American infantrymen, did not have enough range for the desert, where enemies can be seen at long distances. But he said he had made no recommendation about getting a new rifle.

Negotiations Denied

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A State Department spokesman denied Friday that the United States was negotiating with several Middle Eastern nations to secure an advance headquarters for the Rapid Deployment Force in the region.

The spokesman said: "At this time, no negotiations are under way, and we do not expect there to be any. There may ultimately be a headquarters at sea."

Mubarak to Visit Europe

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak will travel to France, the United States and West Germany in February for eight days on his first official foreign tour. Al-Ahram newspaper reported Friday.

Rites for Actress Slain in Robbery Held in Moscow

MOSCOW — A thousand mourners attended the funeral Friday of movie actress Zoya Fyodorova, 69, whose private life was as dramatic as any film script and ended in murder.

The actress was shot to death in her apartment a week ago and official documents attributed the shooting to robbers. First reports had said that she died of heart failure.

Miss Fyodorova became internationally known for her love affair with a U.S. Navy officer based in Moscow during World War II. Their child, Victoria, finally joined her father in the United States in 1975.

Victoria, who lives in the United States where she married an airline pilot, was unable to come to the funeral but attended a memorial service in Manhattan.

Miss Fyodorova won fame with her wartime films such as "A Musical Story" and "Fellow Women Soldiers."

Flight Engineers Call For Strike in France

PARIS — French flight engineers on Friday threatened to stage a 48-hour strike that could disrupt pre-Christmas services in and out of French airports.

The work stoppage, scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday, was called to protest Air France's decision to buy Boeing 737s and to operate them with a pilot and co-pilot instead of a three-man crew, thus dropping the engineer, they said. Strike action would affect mainly short and medium-range flights in Europe, Air France officials said.

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DEATH NOTICE
Her friends regret to announce the death of MARIAN HANNA WINTER on December 15 in her Paris address, 85 Rue Michel-Ange, 75016 Paris. Christian ceremony by the Dean of the American Cathedral will take place in the Columbarium of Pere-Lachaise Cemetery on Monday, December 21 at 16:30.

Reagan Seen Amending Vow Not to Raise Taxes

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Thursday that he had "no plans for increasing taxes in any way," but a White House spokesman said later that Mr. Reagan did not mean to rule out all forms of "revenue enhancement."

Mr. Reagan's emphatic remark at first appeared to be a major policy statement, since he is in the final stages of preparing a budget for the fiscal year 1983 that could include a record deficit of about \$100 billion. The fiscal year 1983 begins next Oct. 1.

Key advisers, including the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and the budget director, David A. Stockman, have urged Mr. Reagan to impose new taxes to help reduce that deficit. The president's remark, which came near the end of the sixth news conference of his term, indicated that he had rejected that advice.

However, Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said the president had amended his statement a few minutes after leaving the 40-minute session with reporters in the East Room.

Other Proposals

Mr. Reagan meant that he would stick to his program to reduce income tax rates by 25 percent over three years, Mr. Speakes said. "But there are other proposals floating around that we're going to look at," Mr. Speakes added, making it clear he was speaking for the president.

These proposals, which the administration calls "revenue enhancements," include increases in

excise taxes and the closing of "loopholes" to require higher payments under existing taxes, Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Reagan indicated that he would stand by his pledge to oppose a "windfall profits" tax on natural gas production as prices were decontrolled. He said, however, that he supported accelerated lifting of the price controls. White House aides and Republican congressional leaders have said that such a tax might be acceptable as a legislative trade-off for speedier decontrol.

The president also said he had no objection to voluntary affirmative action plans by labor and management to expand job opportunities for minorities. He refused to say whether Richard V. Allen would be allowed to resume his job as national security adviser, but he said that he did not think Labor

Secretary Raymond J. Donovan should step aside if a special prosecutor is appointed to investigate kickback charges against Mr. Donovan.

Blunt Terms Used

On economic issues, Mr. Reagan departed from the optimistic tone of his previous news conferences. He repeated, in the bluntest terms he has used so far, that he had abandoned his hope of balancing the budget by 1984, and he denied that he had ever promised to do so.

Picking up a theme that has become increasingly common at the White House, Mr. Reagan also said that earlier administrations were to blame for the recession that began in the ninth month of Mr. Reagan's term.

"You can't undo in 11 weeks what it took several decades to create," said Mr. Reagan, who appar-



President Reagan addressing news conference this week.

Clerics, Laity in N.Y. Assail Cardinal's View On Nuclear Deterrence

By Kenneth A. Briggs
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an unusual protest, a group of priests, brothers, nuns, church officials and members of the laity of the archdiocese of New York have openly criticized Cardinal Terence Cooke, the New York archbishop, for asserting that nuclear deterrence can be "morally tolerated if a nation is sincerely trying to come up with a rational alternative."

The critics asserted in a 1,000-word statement being circulated for signatures that the cardinal's views as set forth in his annual letter to chaplains on Dec. 7 were "clearly contradicted by the developing position of his fellow bishops" on the issue of nuclear weapons.

They referred to a statement by the 1976 conference of bishops that condemned both the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and the making of threats to use them. They further admonished the cardinal for implying that a limited nuclear war could be waged.

In New York, the clergy and laity have seldom publicly spoken out against a position taken by the cardinal, who wrote the letter in his capacity as military vicar.

List of Objections

Among the supporters of the protest is the Intercommunity Center for Justice and Peace, a coalition of the 33 major religious orders in the New York area with a combined total of 10,000 members. Sister Margaret Gallardi, the group's director, said the center's board approved signing the document and voted to prepare a separate "open letter" to the cardinal on the subject.

The list of objections to "several of the positions taken by Cardinal Cooke's letter" contained 60 signatures as of Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Paul Dinter, the Catholic chaplain of Columbia University who coordinated the effort and supervised the drafting of the statement late Wednesday, said many more were expected to sign.

Among those who signed the statement were the Rev. Richard Dillon, professor of sacred scripture at St. Joseph's archdiocesan seminary in Yonkers; the Rev. Patrick Carroll, administrator of St. Thomas Aquinas Parish in the Bronx; the Rev. Robert Ritchie,

Libyan Threat 'Real,' President Says, Denies Officials Overreacted

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan dismissed suggestions that his administration had overreacted to reports of Libyan assassination teams, saying that "the threat was real" and that it was based on information from several sources.

Mr. Reagan told a news conference Thursday that it would be "very foolish" to relax recently increased security measures. "I can only tell all of you that our information on this entire matter has come from not one, but several, widespread sources," he said. "We have complete confidence in it."

The president denied that he or his aides had been the initial source for articles on assassination teams. He said: "The news, claiming leaks from unidentified sources, made it public at a time when we had held this entire matter confidential for a long time because we believed that we had a better opportunity of apprehending any terrorists or terrorist squads if it was not made public. And so we're sorry that it was made public."

Last week, partly in response to the reported threat of assassination teams, the White House banned travel by Americans to Libya and advised all Americans living there to leave. A senior administration official said the measures were aimed at ending the "current lawless behavior" of Col. Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

Skepticism Rises

Mr. Reagan's remarks were made amid rising skepticism in the press and some government quarters about the threat and administration comments about them.

Former President Jimmy Carter said recently that he had been the object of similar threats while in office but had avoided public comment. Senior administration officials acknowledged that doubts had arisen about the existence of "hit teams," but said the questions

U.S. University Seeks Student Cheating on CB

The Associated Press

COLUMBIA, Mo. — University officials are on the lookout for a student who wired himself to a small citizens band radio during a final exam so friends outside could broadcast answers to him.

The answers to a money and banking exam at the University of Missouri apparently were called in to the student by two friends in a parked car about 70 feet (about 21 meters) from the auditorium where the test was given. A professor of economics, Donald Schilling, who gave the test, has offered a \$25 reward for information on the culprit.

Prof. Schilling was tipped off about the culprit by another faculty member who had dealt with cheaters using the citizens band radio before and who picked up the clandestine broadcast.

Walter Johnson, the associate professor who played radio detective, said he has made a point of monitoring CB radio bands during final exams week ever since he caught some students cheating over the airwaves a few years ago. The two broadcasters apparently got a copy of the test in the crush of students entering the auditorium, Prof. Schilling said.

Carter Says Reagan's Radical Shifts In Foreign Policy Endanger Peace

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Former President Jimmy Carter has strongly criticized his successor's foreign policies, accusing President Reagan of abandoning the traditional bipartisan approach to American diplomacy.

Speaking Thursday to the Council on Foreign Relations, Mr. Carter said Mr. Reagan had made "radical changes in foreign policy" that endangered world peace, jeopardized the Camp David accords and increased the perils of nuclear proliferation.

Mr. Carter had hardly a nice word to say for his successor, indicating that he has been stung by Mr. Reagan's failure to make any use of Mr. Carter's expertise. Mr. Carter noted that he had consulted regularly with his predecessor in the White House, Gerald R. Ford.

Mr. Carter received standing ovations from his audience at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Chairman David Rockefeller described the audience as the largest in the history of the council.

Demonstrations 'Troubling'

Mr. Carter's strongest words were directed at Mr. Reagan's arms limitation process as a classic example of fruitful, bipartisan foreign policy, Mr. Carter said the new administration's approach to arms control was "a radical departure" from longstanding policies.

When he was president, Mr. Carter noted, there were no big demonstrations in Europe against NATO's nuclear policies. "It is troubling," Mr. Carter said, "that most of the hundreds of thousands of demonstrators are demonstrating against us and not against the much more culpable leader of the Warsaw Pact."

President Reagan's recent offer to forgo deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe if the Russians dismantle their existing missiles there was a step in the right direction, Mr. Carter said. But he quickly listed reasons why he thought the Russians would never accept the offer.

Change in Argentine Junta

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Brig. Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, 52, has joined Argentina's ruling military junta as the new air force commander. The air force chief Thursday joined Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri and Adm. Jorge Anaya on the junta which is made up of the commanders of the army, navy and air force. Gen. Galtieri is to be sworn in as president next Tuesday, filling the post vacated by Gen. Roberto Viola last week.

Creationists Admit Likely Defeat As Trial Ends in Arkansas Case

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The Arkansas creation trial ended this week with the backers of the creationist law conceding their probable defeat even before the judge has ruled.

The trial ended Thursday after nine days of argument over the new Arkansas law, a bill drafted by leading creationists as a model for legislatures all over the United States. The bill demands the teaching of "creation science" whenever evolution is mentioned in public schools.

U.S. District Court Judge William Overton said he will rule on the case in a week.

Case 'Disappointing'

The "handling of this case was very disappointing," said Carl A. Hunt, head of the Creation-Science Legal Defense Fund. Mr. Hunt said that state Attorney General Steve Clark handled the case "so poorly" that there is little or no chance of winning.

"But even if this case is lost, that doesn't make our cause a hopeless case," Mr. Hunt said. He said creationists are preparing for a similar legal battle in Louisiana, where a virtually identical law has been passed. "There, we'll be able to make points of law that Steve [Clark] didn't even comprehend in this case."

The Rev. W. A. Blount, leader of the Evangelical Fellowship in Little Rock who has for years backed the teaching of creationism in Arkansas, said before the trial ended, "It's heartbreaking. I heard the opening statement and I knew from that point we would lose. Steve Clark was outgunned. Everybody knows it."

Leading creationists have criticized the handling of the trial since the two chief creationist lawyers were told by the Arkansas attorney general that they could not be the lead attorneys for the state in the case. The two attorneys, according to Mr. Hunt, will lead the defense of the Louisiana law.

In contrast to the gloom of the creationists, the American Civil Liberties Union and lawyers from the New York firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, were jubilant.

"It was no contest," said Bruce Ennis, head of the national ACLU office. "The attorney general's office did the best they could, but they had nothing to work with."

For the scientists who came to testify against the law, the trial was an important turning point, several of them said. "Scientists didn't feel this thing [the movement to put creationism in schools] was real," said Harold Morowitz, a biochemist from Yale University. "The situation seemed so surreal, so like theater of the absurd that scientists thought it would go away. We thought the problem was solved in the 1920s."

"This case convinced us that it is real," he said. Active opposition to the creation-science movement will now begin in earnest, he said.

Stephen Jay Gould, a Harvard paleontologist who was also a witness at the trial, said, "This is a major case, the most important legal test since the Scopes trial, and the first legal test anywhere of creation science itself" and whether it ought to be put in schools.

Mr. Gould was referring to the celebrated monkey trial in Tennessee in the 1920s when a schoolteacher, John T. Scopes, was put on trial for teaching evolution. Backers of evolutionary theory lost in that case and the teaching of the subject was set back for decades.

The Arkansas law defines creation science as the notion that the world and all its creatures were created by a supernatural event, all at once, a relatively short time ago.

Scientists Spot Fault Stretching Breadth of U.S.

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Scientists have discovered what could be one of the world's largest continental faults, stretching from Washington state to the southern tip of the Appalachian Mountains.

The fault is inactive and poses no danger of earthquakes, said Associate Prof. Raymond E. Arvidson of Washington University. He said the fault is not likely to become active again.

The 1,700-mile (2,720-kilometer) rift — nearly three times the length of the San Andreas Fault in California, where earthquakes frequently occur — was found by satellite pictures and other research, said Prof. Arvidson.

"Our first reaction was: 'It just can't be — it's just too big,'" he said. The rift may provide clues about how the continents were formed and how they respond to stresses between plates in the earth's crust, he said.

Mining, Drilling Proposed In 5 U.S. Recreation Areas

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Interior Department has proposed regulations to open portions of five national recreation areas run by the National Park Service to mining for minerals and drilling for oil and gas.

The five areas are Lake Meade in Arizona and Nevada, Glen Canyon in Utah and Arizona, Whitekeytown in California and Ross Lake and Lahn Chelan in Washington.

The proposed regulations reportedly have been sent to the Office of Management and Budget. Meanwhile, the Park Service is expected by Interior Department officials to announce soon a reversal of a decision made in 1979 to bar motorized boat and raft traffic on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon.

Both decisions are being attacked by environmental groups, which assert that the actions are examples of Interior Secretary James G. Watt's efforts to open protected public lands to economic exploitation.

Capitol Police Given Wider Security Duties

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Apparently propelled by fears of a Libyan assassination squad, a little-noticed bill that zipped through Congress gives the Capitol Police Force the expanded mission of protecting members of Congress anywhere in the United States.

Passed without debate in the adjournment rush, it transforms the 1,100 policemen from a parochial agency restricted to the Capitol and environs into one whose officers could be dispatched around the country to protect members and officers of the House and Senate and their families when they travel.

Conflicting explanations were given for its sudden appearance. The Senate sponsor, Theodore F. Stevens, Republican of Alaska, called it merely a "housekeeping effort" that would give the police power to move in a wider sphere around the Capitol where street crime is common, such as in the Union Station area. He denied any connection with the report of Libyan assassins.

However, a House Democrat who asked not to be identified said the reason was concern over reports that a Libyan terrorist team was being sent to the United States to assassinate government leaders.

Precautionary Measure

Howard S. Liebenow, the Senate sergeant at arms, who is the supervisor of the force, agreed that the reported Libyan threat had been a catalyst in passing the bill but said it had been planned for as long as three years as a precautionary measure in case congressmen are threatened.

Congressional leaders were briefed two weeks ago on alleged dangers from Libyans sent to kill U.S. leaders, possibly including some senators, but the details have never been divulged.

Since then, Mr. Liebenow said

Threat at U.S. Airport

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — Authorities closed part of San Francisco International Airport to patrol terminals in response to threats demanding \$3 million from airlines Thursday. Airport police reported they were advised in a telephone call that there was a bomb in a luggage locker. No explosives were found, an FBI spokesman said.

To brunch or not to brunch is not the question for le Prince de Galles

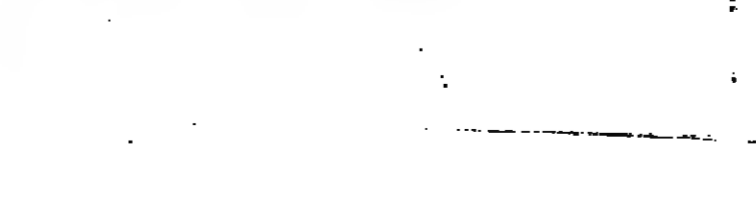
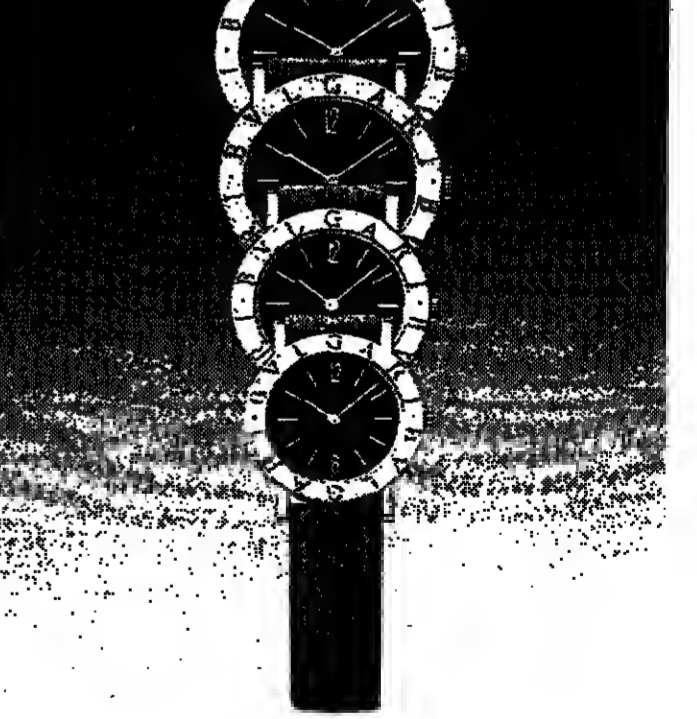
The brunch au Prince de Galles is a must which offers shredded wheat à la Surrey, assorted Danish pastries, smoked sturgeon, smoked salmon, scrambled eggs aux kaviar, crab beignets, Yorkshire sausages, leg of lamb steak, Coeser's sauce, cottage cheese with fruit salad, cheese cake, strawberry shortcake, champagne by Pommery et Greno, etc., etc.

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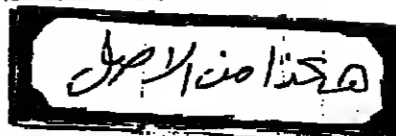
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Infant Death Rate Still High in Poor Nations

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Worldwide, "roughly one child out of every 10 does not live to see its first birthday," according to a Washington-based international research group.

While most advanced industrial countries have witnessed "a continuing steady decline" since World War II in infant death rates, the progress is mixed among developing countries, according to Kathleen Newland, author of a report released this week by the Worldwatch Institute.

"The disparity between the world's highest and lowest rates is probably greater now than ever before," she warned, particularly since the infant death rates in some of the least developed countries are "as high as any in history."

The infant death rate is usually expressed as the number of babies out of each 1,000 born alive who die before the age of 1. Worldwide, this is estimated to be 97 per 1,000.

Low End

Ms. Newland, 30, who is a senior researcher at the institute, said the low end of the range can be found in the "most deprived" people in the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where infant mortality rates are as high as 200 — or a death in one out of every five babies.

In contrast, she wrote, in the "wealthy and egalitarian societies" such as Sweden and Japan, fewer than 10 per 1,000 babies die.

In North America and most of Western Europe, infant death is slightly higher, with the U.S. rate, which has been declining in recent years, now falling below 13 per 1,000 births.

However, Ms. Newland said, the highs and lows do not simply reflect poverty and affluence. Poor countries such as Sri Lanka and China have relatively low infant mortality rates while richer ones, such as Libya and Saudi Arabia, have high levels.

In addition, U.S. cities such as the District of Columbia and countries such as Brazil and the Soviet Union recently have recorded increases in their infant death rates — signs, she contended, of "a development process gone astray."

'Needs of People'

In the District, the infant mortality rate increased from 22.2 deaths per 1,000 births in 1979 to 24.6 last year, a rate about twice the national average and the worst for any metropolitan area in the country.

While gross national product and average income reflect economic health, Ms. Newland said, infant death rate better measures the "overall level of well-being in a country" and a

society's ability to meet "the needs of its people."

"High infant mortality is associated with certain social problems that may persist even in the face of rising per capita income: environmental contamination, lack of education, discrimination against women, poor health services," Ms. Newland said.

Because there are so many possible causes, "there is no quick fix for reducing infant mortality," she concluded, particularly since the dominant problems do not easily yield to direct medical action. But "health education, more even distribution of food resources, improvements in sanitation, enhancement of the status of women and restructuring of priorities in public spending can all pay handsome dividends in infant survival," she said.

Smoking and drinking by pregnant women are of particular danger to their unborn infants.

Women who have large families — particularly more than four children — in a short period of time also experience more infant deaths.

Ms. Newland added that the level of a mother's education affects the child's chance of survival, with the poorly educated less able to respond to threats posed by the physical environment.

Soviet Afghan Force Put at 110,000

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

KABUL — In the two years that Soviet troops have been in Afghanistan, their numbers have increased from the original 85,000 to 110,000, deployed in 11 divisions around the country, according to a senior Asian diplomat here.

The diplomat, who has traveled widely in the two years that he has served here, said that Western governments had steadfastly underreported the numbers of Soviet soldiers. Last spring, a U.S. diplomat in Kabul reported a sudden jump in the size of the Soviet forces to about 110,000, but this was quickly denied by the U.S. Defense Department.

Although the exact number of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan is a matter of debate, diplomats generally agree that the Russians have not been able to curb the widespread insurgency despite a costly commitment. The diplomats say that Soviet losses have been significant and painful.

"Since the Second World War, the Russians have not committed as much militarily as they have in

Afghanistan for so little in return," the Asian diplomat said.

He said that sifting through reports from hospital and military personnel indicated that 5,000 to 6,000 Russians had probably been killed in the fighting. He said that 12,000 to 15,000 had probably been wounded or become sick since the military intervention began Dec. 26, 1979.

There has been very little evidence available about the number of Soviet casualties in Afghanistan, and military analysts in London sharply disagreed last summer in their estimates. Some said that fewer than 1,000 Soviet soldiers had lost their lives, while others placed the number of dead at more than 5,000.

The Asian diplomat, other foreign experts and Afghan sources agreed that there had been major, but sporadic, fighting between the insurgents and Soviet-supported Afghan forces in 20 of the country's 29 provinces. Since the insurgency is highly decentralized, with small rebel bands fighting on their own, there is no information about the guerrillas' losses.

The heaviest concentrations of Soviet and Afghan government

units are around the major cities. But even with 20,000 Soviet troops ringing Kabul, the capital, the Russians have failed to crush the guerrilla resistance in the city, according to a diplomat from a non-aligned country.

Speaking of the Soviet counter-insurgency efforts, the Asian diplomat remarked, "They have not overpowered the Afghans with their bombings and strafings — their first major exposure to guerrilla combat has found them wanting."

Evidence of the continuing resistance is readily available, and this may explain the reluctance of the Afghan authorities to permit visits by many journalists. During a 12-day visit to Kabul, the downtown area was rocked by a low explosion that was never explained by the official press, a bomb exploded at the university campus, and a mine was detonated on the approach road to a hotel that had been sealed off for a meeting of the Soviet-sponsored Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference.

For the last two years, the guerrillas have regularly killed members of Afghanistan's ruling party. A woman known for the pro-gov-

Crete Campaign Against U.S. Bases Slows to Await Move by Papandreou

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

CANDIA, Crete — A local drive to remove the U.S. electronic surveillance station from this Greek island has slowed since Socialist Premier Andreas Papandreou was swept into power on a platform demanding the ouster of all American bases.

The reason, according to the mayor of Candia, Manolis Karellis — who is also the head of the "Committee to Remove the Bases" — is to give the Papandreou government a chance to deal with the issue.

"We have confidence in the gov-

ernment and know it has a difficult job," said Mr. Karellis, a militant Socialist. "We will be satisfied if the government establishes real control over the bases as a first step."

At the same time, the U.S. military at the Air Force station outside Candia (the city is also known as Heraklion) and at the Navy installation on the other side of Crete are trying to be as unobtrusive as possible, so as not to jeopardize the base negotiations that Washington and Athens are to begin early next year.

"We don't have any idea what Mr. Papandreou is going to do in

the negotiations, but here we're very sensitive about Greek sensitivities and very careful about being good neighbors," said Col. George D. Courington, the commander of the U.S. Air Force station.

Mr. Papandreou, whose party led the opposition to the four U.S. bases in Greece, announced last month that his government would begin negotiations early in 1982 and would raise the issue of a timetable for the bases' departure.

Meanwhile, he said, Greece will take over "the control and supervision of their activities with possible annual reviews of the agreements to safeguard our national interests."

It is difficult to assess whether the 65 percent of Crete's voters who supported Mr. Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement actually want the U.S. bases closed. Conversations from one end of the island to the other produced mixed reactions.

A car rental agent in Candia, reflecting the opinion of many people there, said: "Papandreou is using the bases as a bargaining card. He'll get what he wants and the bases will stay."

In the main commercial center of Candia, 10 miles (16 kilometers) from the air station, Mayor Karellis asserted that the great majority of Crete's half-million inhabitants are against the U.S. bases.

The Committee to Remove the Bases was set up in August, 1974, "after the Americans supported the Turkish invasion of Cyprus," the mayor said. He added that the organization had staged a number of rallies attended by 15,000 to 20,000 people.

Mayor Karellis said that the basic reasons behind the protest movement were fear of annihilation and refusal to support U.S. policies in the Middle East. "In case of a local war between the two superpowers, Crete with its bases would be destroyed," he said.

Ioannis Klonizakis, the centrist mayor of Crete's traditional capital, Canea, was more adamant in opposing the bases, which he believes hold nuclear weapons. He also denounced the NATO missile-firing range near Canea as a threat to the environment with its misfired missiles and said that it could become "offensive overnight."

On the other hand, a prosperous shopkeeper in Canea said most people were realistic and were not pressing for the bases to go. A priest referred to demonstrators against the bases as "fanatic kids."

The bases on Crete are among the four major installations and a number of communications sites that the United States has in Greece. The two other bases are near Athens.

One of those, at Hellenikon, is a major Air Force logistics installation and serves as a base for intelligence surveillance operations in the eastern Mediterranean and to the north. At Nea Makri, the U.S. Navy has an important communications system serving the Sixth Fleet.

The bases were set up under a 1953 agreement on military installations and a number of related accords. The previous Greek government made several attempts to negotiate a new defense cooperation agreement, but none was signed.

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February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris

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Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; André Chedemagor, Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and other senior government officials.

André Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, and chief executives of Airbus Industries, Ford France, Matra, Rhône-Poulenc, Sony France and three major banks will provide additional viewpoints on various aspects of doing business in France.

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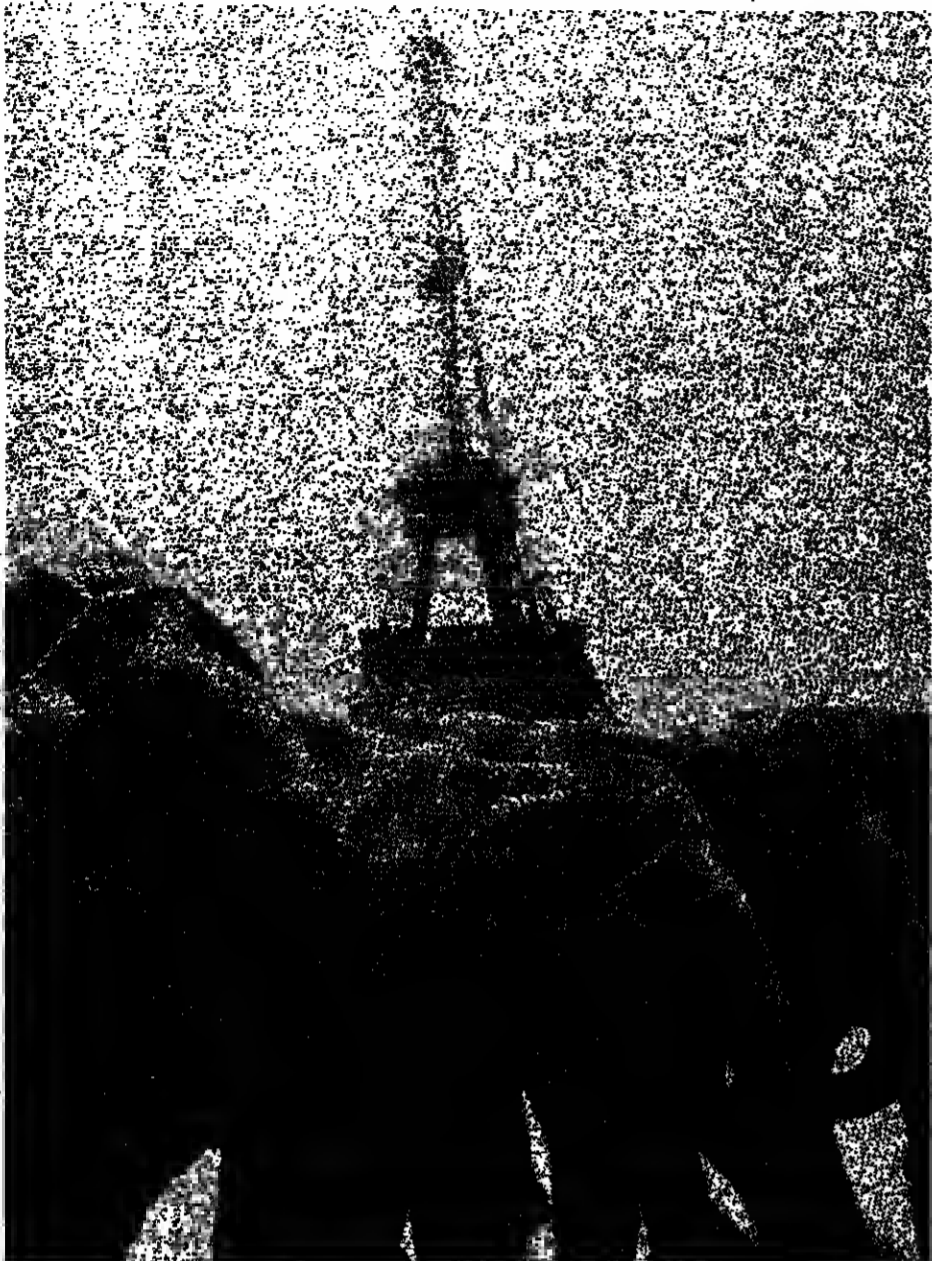
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*Source: ISPI 1981.

Arts
Travel
Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
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Weekend



Guy Le Querrec's "Elephants in Front of the Eiffel Tower," 1979.

'Paris Magnum': Too Soft a Focus

by C.G. Cupic

PARIS — Forty years ago five young men perfected their art as photographers in war theaters throughout Europe, Asia and North Africa. After World War II, the friendship forged during those battleground moments turned into a professional operation, in the form of a cooperative named after the giant bottle of champagne that was an inevitable accessory at their meetings. Robert Capa, a Hungarian; Henri Cartier-Bresson, a Frenchman; George Rodger, a Briton; David Seymour (nicknamed Chim), a Pole, and William Vandivert, an American, were the founding fathers of Magnum, now the world's best-known photo agency.

Today, the cooperative, with chapters in Paris and New York, is celebrating its 35th anniversary with a major exhibition, "Paris Magnum," in its home town at the Musée du Luxembourg until Jan. 17. The show, which is co-produced by United Technologies, a U.S. company, and the French Ministry of Culture, will later tour Europe.

Unfortunately the exhibition somewhat contradicts the Magnum philosophy of in-depth photojournalism. This is no profound study of Paris, but often the stereotypic image of it: loving couples and famous intellectuals, freedom-loving celebrations (after the Liberation in 1944) and rebellious spirits (1936 and 1968), little old ladies and colorful gents in the city's parks and cafes. Why do the 1968 pictures, for example, depict student rioting but fail to show any of the classroom moods and situations that led to it?

Apparently the photographers were asked to contribute pictures of their choice to the exhibition, and just about everything that everybody sent seems to have got in. The result is instead, crowded, repeated from a reasonable distance, the unblended blends in confusion. Big pictures, perfectly enlarged, are cramped side by side, and seldom go together—a notable exception being the two pictures of the inaugurations of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in 1974 and Francois Mitterrand in 1981. The organization is also at fault in destroying continuity: Pictures of the 1968 upheaval are scattered, as are photographs of the Liberation by the Allies.

With the accent on giant blowups, the show has managed to give some pictures unsuspected qualities, but one leaves with the impression of a glossy end-of-the-year company report.

However, for some members of the Magnum cooperative the exhibition is a triumphant sentimental journey. "It's a thrill to be back in Paris for this show," says Rodger, the only founder who is still an active member. "It brings back a lot of fond memories from the times we started the whole thing; also, the longing for Bob [Capa], Werner [Bischof] and Chim, who aren't here any more but whose presence is well alive with those who knew them."

Capa, who once said that he "always wanted to be an unemployed war photographer," was killed by a land mine in May, 1954, just before the armistice during the French-Viet Minh war. Bischof, who joined Magnum in 1949,

died in a car accident that same week in South America, while Seymour was killed during the Suez war in 1956. Vandivert left the cooperative after its first year and Cartier-Bresson ended active membership in 1966, but continued to contribute.

The main reason for creating Magnum, besides continuing the wartime friendship, was to keep control of the photographers' work. "Most of us worked for Life magazine and were fed up with people from New York telling us what to do," Rodger explains. "We wanted to have the ownership of our negatives, to see that our pictures were used in their proper context, to do our own bookkeeping, to be the owners of our pictures. We also wanted to do the in-depth work. We did not want to be sent on a few hours' notice to all the trouble spots in the world. Money was important, but it was also important that we feel satisfied with our work. We wanted to know our subject well, even before we got it. Once the agency was set up, we divided the world like gods—Bob got North America, Chim Europe, Henri India and China, and I got Africa."

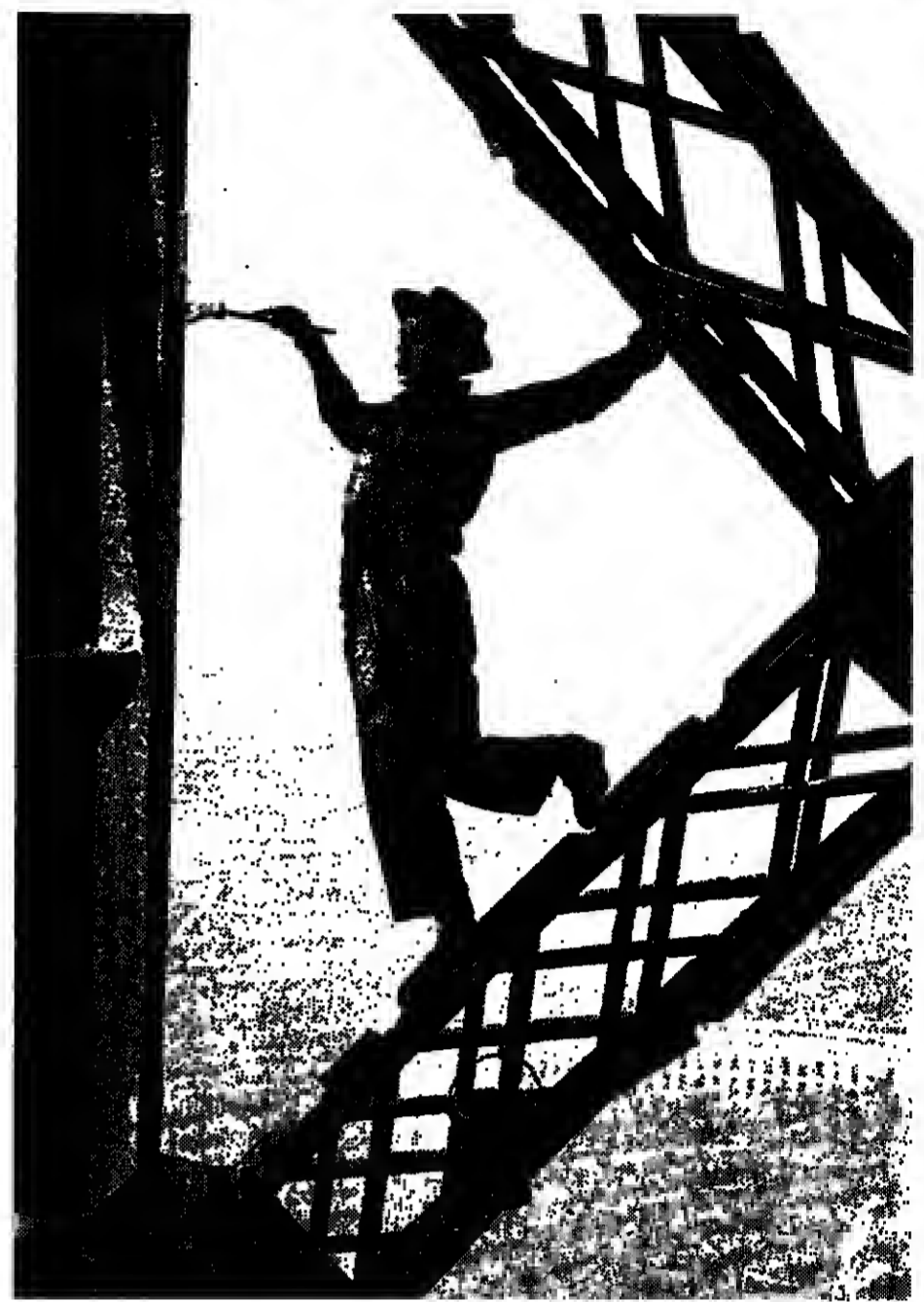
Magnum's first years were difficult financially. "Every time we met we thought that it was the last time with a bottle of champagne as our mascot, but with Bob's moral resources, ideas and connections, and Chim's tireless work, we always pulled through," Rodger continues. "Our office was a friend's apartment—negatives and files all over the place. We co-opted new members, we expanded, did a lot of traveling and were very happy."

Magnum pictures are used by hundreds of newspapers and magazines around the world, and its members have published more than 1,000 books. Today, with 32 members, Magnum tries to continue the spirit of its founders. "Although photojournalism photography has evolved and changed, and the influence of television has made our main clients, the great magazines of the '50s, disappear, we continue to be a group of individuals, each expressing our perception of the world, and the role of the image in it," explains Guy Le Querrec, one of the younger members.

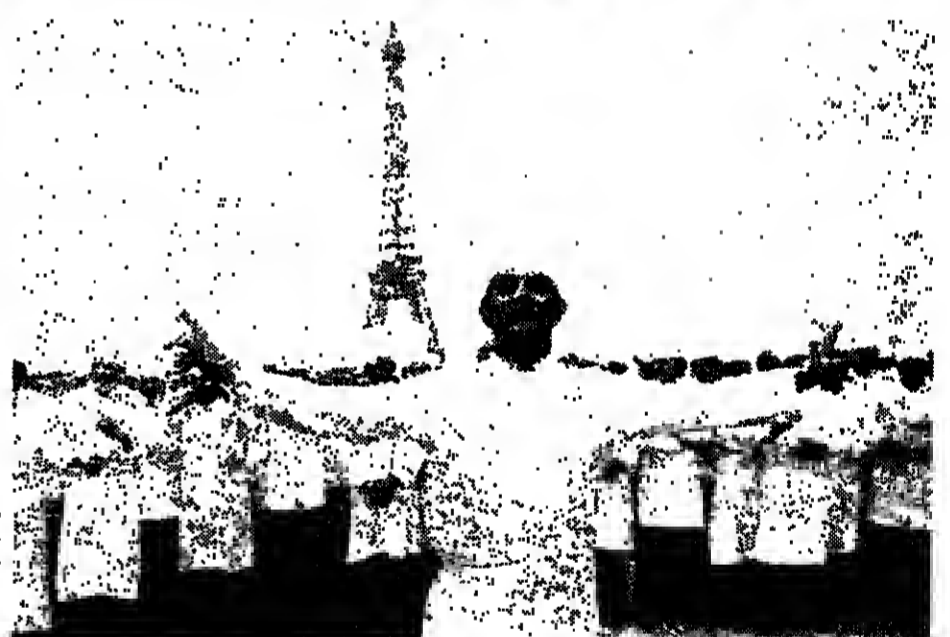
"The development of the art market in photography also changed our attitudes," he continues. "Some of the photographers have stock-market prices, some are very much in vogue and sell well, while others are not so money- and fame-oriented. The public has changed too. They often want to see beyond the picture, search for answers that a particular photograph aroused in them. Others continue to be concerned with different shades and brilliance of blood coming from a dead man's body."

These questions are among many topics of conversation at the annual meeting of Magnum members. "Coming from different countries, with different social backgrounds and different educations, we often disagree on just about everything, but always, always agree on the basics—a freedom for everybody to do his own kind of photography," concludes Le Querrec.

Perhaps that's the reason Magnum members are excellent individually but do not seem to be at their best in this group exhibition.



Marc Riboud's "Eiffel Tower," taken in 1954.



Jean Gaumy's portrait of chef Paul Bocuse and colleagues, 1976.

A Christmas Calendar Around the World

by Glenn Collins

NEW YORK — Christmas travels well, and it can be a time of jobby wherever you find yourself. Here, with a sampling of season's doings, based on suggestions by correspondents of The New York Times:

Nuremberg

Although you can sample the hubbub of the extraordinary West German open-air Yuletide fairs in cities across the land, you might want to try the Christkindmarkt in Nuremberg. The tradition began there, after all, in 1631. Last year, two million visitors partook of its brass-band concerts, its roving carolers and its stands covered with green-and-white-striped awnings offering a staggering variety of goods.

There are rag dolls, hand-carved wooden animals, delicately carved crèches. Christmas trees—did we forget to say Christmas trees as well? There are steaming spicy sausages and candied fruits, there are chestnuts and Christmas cookies, there are *stollen* and there are *lebkuchen*—the Nuremberg gingerbread cakes sweetened with honey, which have been produced there since the 13th century. And naturally, there is marzipan in every shape, form, pattern and extrusion imaginable, especially manifest as pink pigs that symbolize good luck.

And yes, there is beer.

Manila

Travelers who yearn for some of the more-familiar manifestations of Christmas will not have to search far in Manila. There are Yuletide displays in the department stores of the Makati business district and Filipino Santa Claus ho-ho-ing at children in the lobbies of the big hotels, along with Christmas choruses and gingerbread tableaux.

Nevertheless, those who seek a more meaningful Christmas might consider getting up way before sunrise and taking a 15-minute drive south of the airport to the little town of Las Pinas. There, at 4 a.m., they can sit on one of the bamboo pews inside the dimly lit church of Las Pinas, and hear mass by Father Mark Lesage or Father Leo Renier, the parish priest. In the dawn quiet, they can listen to the boys' choir sing hymns to the accompaniment of a bamboo organ.

The early-morning masses continue through Dec. 24 in the small church of gray stone, which was recently restored by the Filipino architect Francisco Manosa. Afterward, in the church patio, churchgoers can sample native rice cakes, coconut dumplings and corn pudding—all customarily taken with the native ginger drink, *salabat*, or with thick Spanish chocolate.

Nearly every church in the Philippines holds midnight services on Christmas Eve, and most Filipino families hold dinner reunions after the mass. These are well worth attending, if you can get an invitation: They are joyous and crowded affairs, since the average extended family may number a hundred or so, all of them joining the Christmas celebration.

Rome

It's Christmas Eve, you're in Rome, and, since you believe in the aphorism, you want to do what the Romans do. That means having the extraordinary experience of seeing the Christmas Eve mass celebrated in St. Peter's Basilica, where the public is welcome. Travelers must arrive early, however, to have a chance to see Pope John Paul II.

Because space is limited, and for security reasons, tickets are necessary for those who

prefer to stand in the special sections close to the Pope. Tickets are available from the Prefettura della Casa Pontificia, which is headed by Monsignor Jacques Martin, a French bishop. To get to his office, go through the bronze doors of St. Peter's and look for the building on the right with the great staircase. The prefettura is on the first floor. In getting tickets, it helps to have some kind of introduction—far example, from your local church.

The morning after, on Christmas Day, you might head to the fair at Piazza Navona, with its Bernini fountains. Not only is it a festival of nougat, Christmas candies, carved nativity figures, toys, records and books, but more important, it's just about the only place where you can buy anything at all for the next few days. Shops, coffee-bars and other essentials of Roman life are all closed until Monday—Dec. 28—and the city will be strangely devoid of traffic and bereft of cosmopolitan chaos.

Madrid

Only one of the satisfying things about Madrid is that you can celebrate Christmas in January, should you not have had enough in December. The premier winter holiday in Spain isn't Christmas, but Three Kings' Day, on Jan. 6. In Madrid, and in other major Spanish cities as well, grand parades celebrate the eve of Three Kings' Day, with floats and such other amusements as costumed kings throwing candies to cheering children along the way.

There are, of course, celebrations on Christmas Eve, too. In Madrid, Dec. 24 is called *Nochebuena*, and in the Plaza Mayor gypsies and local tradesmen set up stands selling crèches, toys and noisemakers for children, as well as Christmas trees. It is a riotous place on the night of the week preceding Christmas, but especially on Christmas Eve when the somewhat-pagan side of the Latin Christmas emerges as young people center their revelry on the Plaza Mayor. This is the same plaza where, at midnight on Dec. 31, the citizens traditionally eat 12 grapes—one for each stroke of the clock as it ushers in the New Year. And then on Jan. 6, it's time for Christmas again.

Jerusalem

Although most tickets to the Christmas Eve services in the Church of the Nativity have long ago been reserved, travelers who haven't been able to get one will be able to watch the proceedings on a huge television screen mounted in Manger Square. The square becomes something of a gathering place for tourists, and in fact, the screen is furnished courtesy of the Ministry of Tourism, which also runs shuttle buses to and from Jerusalem.

December 24 is also the day of the great ecclesiastical processions, the largest of which begins at noon. Then, the Latin Patriarch, wearing a purple robe, leaves his residence in Jerusalem, walks to the Jaffa Gate, proceeds by car to the tomb of Rachel in Bethlehem, and goes to Manger Square, where he is met by Christian Arab Boy and Girl Scout marching bands. Another notable afternoon procession goes from St. Catherine's church to the Grotto of the Nativity, where a service is held.

Although there is no dearth of things to see in the Holy Land, it is the Christmas worship services that are the focus for most Christian visitors. Some other possibilities: St. George's Anglican Cathedral, on Nablus Road (from which buses leave at 7:30 on Christmas Eve for the Bethlehem service), has its own midnight mass and carol service at 11:30. Among its services on Christmas Day is an 11 a.m. service with carols and a sermon in English. The YMCA on King David Street has scheduled a carol service for 8 p.m. Christmas Eve and a carillon concert at midnight.

—1981 The New York Times

Switzerland Made Easy For Cross-Country Skiers

by Mavis Guinard

DAVOS, Switzerland — At the drop of the first snowflake, this pointedly Alpine skiing nation is ready to let in a growing army of cross-country skiers on low-cost package deals. Zurich intends to collaborate by sending on their cumbersome gear direct from airport to mountain hideaway. Geneva will cause some delay in action by accepting luggage and skis only at the main railway station. Meanwhile, 3,500 instructors are training to keep skiers busy on the pistes—and the discos.

Although downhill skiing remains more popular, there are places where the ratio is now 40 percent cross-country to 60 percent Alpine skiers. About 250,000 Swiss skiers have turned to the quieter sport and most resorts have responded to the challenge that came from the north by opening up or increasing the mileage of cross-country trails. They now total 3,000 kilometers.

Even the most vertical places perched high above the timberline have found ways to go flat: Trails have been cunningly contoured around the steepest slopes. This means a cross-country skier may occasionally have to negotiate a stiff passage. The expert finds that this adds a few thrills, the beginner may prefer to take off his narrow skis.

Traditional resorts are being rediscovered. The ones that developed from small villages have acres of pastures ideal for snow rambles. Multiple ski centers draw the crowds while, away from the après-ski trail, simple places link up to the grid of trails of their bedtime neighbors.

Just as they have resisted tolls on the freeways, the Swiss are reluctant to pay fees for trail usage; the mountains are here for everyone, they like to say. More and more people feel, however, that cross-country skiers should contribute to track maintenance just as downhillers pay for lift rides. Ski associations are pushing for voluntary contributions.

But so far, even on the most manicured track, you just step into your skinny skis and go. Follow the yellow markers. On touring trails, they show a skiing figure, numbers give the distance to the next destination. In loops, arrows bear a triple L.L.L.; numbers refer to the distance covered since the starting point. Always travel a loop in the advised direction. Not only will the Swiss ask! ask! you for being in the wrong lane, but any warnings of danger such as avalanches will be posted in time to allow a skier to return safely in the right direction.

Triangles with a large exclamation point warn of road crossings, narrow paths or such hazards. At the start of a loop, there is usually a mark of the trail but—unlike the practice in some countries, notably the United States—

there are no signals to rate its difficulty. When in a new area, it's wise to check on trail conditions at the local tourist bureau, buy a map or survey the terrain in ski class.

Following is an arbitrary selection of very different spots. Five or six days of ski instruction, lasting from two to four hours a day, are included in most package deals. The prices quoted are the minimum in the area for a seven-night stay at half-board per person in a double room with bath. Several resorts toss in extras like the use of the ice-skating rink, sauna, swimming pool and a fondue evening. The offers naturally are for the non-peak periods—never, never over the Christmas, mid-February or Easter holidays.

The Grisons, in the easternmost tip of Switzerland between Italy and Austria, have the most snow for the most time. Davos, at 1556 meters' altitude, is the place where all the fun started. Arthur Conan Doyle literally wrote the seat off his tweed trousers here to prove that skiing had a future. Now this winter sports center is becoming a cross-country mecca with its 70 kilometers of unduplicated tracks that skirt past the busy ski town into the fields or side valleys under downhill boulevards like the Parsen. From December to mid-April, Davos "cross-country white weeks" start at 465 Swiss francs (about \$280). Contact the Tourist office: CH-7503 Davos; tel: (083) 3.51.35.

Only a snowball's toss from St. Moritz's spiffy hotels and fabulous downhill circuit, Samedan is a dreamy little place and its medieval stone houses, with frescoes and quaint windows, are set in the midst of Switzerland's largest web of cross-country trails. At 1,720 meters' altitude, trails wander over 29 kilometers. A week's package here costs 483 francs in December, January and March. Tourist office: CH-7503 Samedan; tel: (082) 6.54.32.

Every year, 10,000 skiers come to this area for the challenge of taking part in the Engadine Marathon. From its start at the edge of a frozen lake, this citizen's race strikes out for 40 kilometers. During the season, non-marathon types can test themselves on parts of this run that connect with the touring trails. The Rhaetian railways chug along the whole valley, never too far for a tourist to return in comfort. The sporty village of Zermatt, at the marathon finish line, claims to connect to 100 kilometers of trails bordering the Swiss National park at 1,470 meters. From January to March 13, the rate here is 348 francs. Tourist office: CH-7530 Zermatt; tel: (082) 8.13.00.

Ennsiedeln, a 40-minute drive from Zurich, is a culture spot famous for a Benedictine Abbey and priceless manuscripts. Its frozen marshes at 900 meters offer the most Nordic conditions found in Switzerland. Alois Kalin, an Olympic gold medalist, runs the cross-country training school and insists on the perfect grooming of

Continued on page 8W

Don't Just Sit There, Staring Vacantly — Take the Burnout Test

by Patricia McCormack

NEW YORK — Increasing numbers of people complain of burnout: a long-term sense of futility, exhaustion, loss of control, boredom, frustration, loss of motivation, anger, depression, lack of feeling and inability to make decisions. Now a psychologist and expert on stress management has devised a test for the syndrome.

What causes burnout? "Prolonged negative stress," says Dr. Rosalind Forbes. "The victim is exhausted psychologically, physically, emotionally, spiritually." The founder of Forbes Associates Stress Consultants of New York City, she has worked for eight years with executives from more than 50 corporations, all "Fortune 500" firms, and wives of executives—showing how to channel stress into positive management forces and how to recognize, prevent and deal with burnout.

Among burnout symptoms, she continues, are physical ones: Prolonged loss of pep, spanning months; longer-lasting minor complaints; fatigue and insomnia. Psychological symptoms include a feeling of not being appreciated; a feeling that situations, events and people are out to get you; a general sense of boredom. Emotional symptoms include social withdrawal and withdrawal from meaningful relationships; emotions are bottled up. Finally, spiritual symptoms include deterioration of self-esteem and sense of confidence; questioning of self-worth, values and life commitments; spiritual energies are sapped by feelings of futility.

There are 20 questions on the test, which is copyrighted by Forbes' firm, and the instructions are:

- On a scale from 1 to 4, answer those questions that apply to you.
- Put down a 4 if you strongly agree; a 3 if you agree; a 2 if you mildly disagree; a 1 if you strongly disagree.

1. Do you find yourself frequently upset or irritable?
2. Are you performing your job carelessly or mechanically?
3. Do activities you once enjoyed no longer interest you?

4. Are you withdrawing from key relationships in your life?
5. Are you less communicative with close friends or loved ones?
6. Have you overextended or overcommitted yourself in terms of time or energy?
7. Are you tired of it all, feeling mentally or physically drained?
8. Do you find there is no time for relaxation or recreation?
9. Have you lost your sense of perspective, turning minor setbacks into catastrophes?
10. Are you suffering more physical complaints: headaches, insomnia, frequent colds, fatigue?
11. Do you have a hostile or cynical attitude towards others?
12. Have you unrealistic standards of behavior or performance for yourself?
13. Is your general feeling one of depression or sadness?
14. Are you working harder but accomplishing less?
15. Do you dread going to work in the morning?
16. Do you try to do everything equally well?
17. Is your day filled with constant frustration and dissatisfaction?
18. Do you feel you are inadequately compensated for the work you do?
19. Are you unable to laugh at yourself?
20. Do you feel you are more forgetful than usual? Example: appointments.

Add the numbers, then use the following rating by Forbes:

- 71 to 80. You have burnout.
- 61 to 70. Mild burnout.
- 51 to 60. Some warning signs you are a candidate for burnout.
- 41 to 50. Good balance.
- 20 to 40. No indication of burnout potential. ("You may be in a job of under-utilization," Forbes says. "You may be static or even moving backwards. You may be apathetic, bored and without motivation.")

What if the test shows you are a candidate for burnout? "Back off," Forbes says. Make yourself some safety islands: Take a night out. Make time for yourself. Take walks. Take up a sport.

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The Uffizi Gallery Turns 400

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — The three children of Cosimo III, the last of the Medici, were the decadent end of a 400-year-old line that defined the culture of Western world. The eldest, Ferdinando III, died young, of syphilis he contracted at the carnival in Venice; his brother Gian Gastone devoted himself to wine and gluttony. If it weren't for their sister, Anna Maria Ludovica, the world would have a much less noble memory of the Medici.

Anna Maria Ludovica died childless and a widow in 1743. But she had the foresight and courage to will the Medici art collection in the Uffizi Gallery to the city of Florence — rather than to her German in-laws, the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, which acquired the rest of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The will prevented the collection from being taken to Vienna and dispersed, and enshrined the Medici as the greatest of art patrons.

The gallery that held the collection celebrates a milestone this weekend. Four hundred years ago, in 1518, Francesco I, Anna Maria Ludovica's great-uncle, turned the Uffizi into a museum in the world, the oldest major museum in Italy, with its complete works of the Renaissance from Cimabue and Giotto to Leonardo and Raphael.

So perfect were the art and architecture of the Uffizi that even the most unscrupulous of collectors, Napoleon, respected its integrity. He saw the museum when he passed through in 1796, but, says the Uffizi's director, Luciano Berù, "the fact that it was public property and such an integral part of the city saved it from such a fate as the Pitti Palace was subjected." The Medici Venus, the only work of Napoleon transferred to the Louvre, was returned.

In celebration of the 400th birthday, Bert and his committee have set up a year of Uffizi exhibitions and conferences. The first exhibition, "Self-Portraits by 20th-Century Artists," which opens this weekend, is only the third Uffizi showing of self-portraits. The first was that of the collection of Cardinal Leopoldo de Medici for the centennial in 1681, which included self-portraits of Rembrandt, Rubens and Velazquez. This year's new faces, includ-



The Vasari Corridor, now showing the Uffizi's self-portraits.

ing Chagall, Masson, Carrà, Rauschenberg, Giorgio Morandi and Annigoni, bring the total up to more than 1,500. The self-portraits are on view in the Vasari Corridor, which straddles the Ponte Vecchio, and in the Sala Niobe.

The architecture of the Uffizi, from its conception by Giorgio Vasari in 1574 through its transformations until the present, is the subject of another exhibition in the church of San Pier Scheraggio, a medieval structure preserved by the Medici architect in the walls of the Uffizi. More specialized is the exhibition on the restoration and preservation of paper, the first of its kind in the world, in the main gallery.

In June, there will be a general conference on art restoration focused on Botticelli's "Primavera," restored for the occasion. It will deal with the myriad of restoration techniques developed since the Florence flood of 1966. On view for the first time since the deluge will be Andrea del Sarto's "Last Supper" in the former convent of San Salvi in Vallombrosa.

Two international conferences, in May and in September, will discuss the problems of the 20th-century museum: trying to be all things to all people, tourists and scholars alike. A distinctive feature of the Uffizi is the fact

that it was not built as a museum, but as a residence with meeting rooms and offices, or *uffizi*. The halls are painted and decorated with tapestries and statues, as befits the home of rich and cultured men who knew how to live well and had the means to do so.

As a consequence, the Uffizi is probably the most comfortable major museum in the world. It was built for real people, not imaginary throngs, and for them there were windows. On any given day, there are as many visitors looking out at the monuments of Florence or down at the fishermen on the Arno as there are looking inside at the splendors of Vasarian or Pollaiuolo. The rooms are life-size and flow easily and chronologically into one another. Any survivor of winter courses in art history also knows that the Uffizi is the best-beated museum in Florence.

Not least, some of the 800,000 annual visitors also discover that the Uffizi has the best bar in Florence, with fine wine, sandwiches and a superb view from the terrace of the Palazzo Vecchio, Piazza della Signoria and the Duomo. It offers the pause required to reflect on the city of the Medici and the lasting beauty created while the fire was brightest, 400 years ago.

So Much for the 'Avar Treasure'

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — There is a cheering lesson to the sensational sale of antiquities from the ancient Mediterranean world held this week at Sotheby's in London. In this field, collectors are not all that naive after all. When confronted with disturbing objects and a story pieced together from unverifiable statements and a succession of assumptions, collectors will give the objects a wide berth.

So it was that the so-called Avar Treasure — 128 gold and silver belt mounts said to match those from a find made in Albania at the turn of the century — remained unsold, with a single, pitiful exception. This was a silver and gold strap retainer carried away as a £3,080 (about \$5,800) souvenir by a Paris dealer. That is not such a compliment for a treasure whose worth was estimated at \$400,000 or more.

Clearly, the clumsiness of some of the pieces turned off potential buyers. This is true, among others, of some gold elements: the spidery, hesitant arabesques and the figurative elements oddly inserted at random looked, it seemed, like fancy ornaments for a comic strip on Attila the Hun. Even the most sophisticated laboratory examinations do not carry enough weight, against such a handicap — particularly when they leave several questions unanswered.

Whatever happens to the "Avar" pieces of the treasure, they will not appear at auction any more.

It is highly significant that the two sixteenth-century Byzantine silver dishes supposedly found with the gold and silver mounts — one superbly preserved and the other in fragmentary condition — sold for a huge £26,400 and £13,200. They never raised questions in anybody's mind as to authenticity and no one gives a hoot about provenance.

Equally telling is the fate encountered by a large-size bronze head, 31 centimeters high, described in the catalogue as "Imperial Roman... first-second century." The entry mentions George Ortiz as the last of two "former owners," a fact that the collector, a resident of Geneva, confirmed to this writer. That in itself is a compliment to any ancient Greek or Roman bronze. Ortiz has one of the sharpest eyes that ever looked at ancient bronzes, and owns one of the finest collections of sec-

ond and early first millennium B.C. pieces from ancient Greece.

But there is a lot more to that bronze head. According to a well-informed source in the dealing-collecting community, the head belongs with a group of bronze statues now in Boston. All of these are said to have been found after World War II near the southwestern Anatolian coast — to other words, in an area that was Greek until this century and has yielded much of the finest Greek sculpture at all periods.

In terms of the sculptor's craft, the head is a stunning achievement, whatever one may think of it aesthetically. It is so impressive that the reaction of one or two connoisseurs was to consider it "too good to be true."

The fact that it once graced the collection of Ortiz — not just that of anonymous owners like the "Avar Treasure" — may have played an important role in assuaging any such fears, which were unjustified in this writer's view. And so did its inclusion in an exhibition held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Yet the head could have been killed, commercially speaking. For some time, a source says, it was tantalizingly dangled by its London-based owners before various institutions. The price quoted to this writer is \$800,000-\$1 million and at half that price it would still have been hugely expensive. To do that sort of thing can be fatal: Once a seller starts climbing down, the potential buyers, who are very few anyway, think that something must be wrong.

The fact that it was sold, in my view brilliantly, at £110,000 to a Swedish institution, the Medelhavs Museet — "Mediterranean Museum" — in Stockholm, speaks for Sotheby's salesmanship. But it also proves that when all is said and done, it is the art that matters, not the verbiage.

The context of the sale makes it all the more remarkable as there were no uncontrolled outbursts of enthusiasm even though the auction included many very fine pieces. A standing bronze figure of Osiris from seventh- or sixth-century B.C. Egypt was not overpriced at £1,390. An Anglo-Saxon fibula found on Warren Hill, at Mildenhall, Suffolk, was cheap at £374 and so was a superb Scandinavian bronze brooch, made around the ninth century A.D., at £660. Many other instances show that the sluggish market will respond only to pieces



'Imperial Roman' bronze.

that are not just superb but supremely spectacular as well.

This is an international trend. It could be verified on the same day in Paris at a sale of antiquities conducted by Jean-Louis Picard. A bronze standing figure of Venus in much the same posture as the famous Louvre "Venus de Milo" — with one arm broken off as if to carry the vase-like breast — whizzed to 110,000 francs (close to \$20,000). But several pieces of fine quality were bargains.

The market has been going through a difficult period since June-July, reacting perceptibly to the deflated economy. For many antique dealers in London this has been the worst year for a long time. And over the Polish crisis is beginning to take its toll as, once again, buyers refuse to act when confronted with the possibility of war.

Around Galleries in Rome: Consumed by Art's Big Flame

by Edith Schloss

ROME — Fragrant, delectable, taut, expressing sensual pleasures... these are only a few words that spring to mind when looking at the last oils of Filippo de Pisis in his show at the Galleria dell'Oca, via dell'Oca 41 until Jan.

31. But this is painting at its purest, so words can only evoke a parallel. Still, here goes.

This late oeuvre of de Pisis from the 1940s — when he was already hospitalized at the Villa Fiorita clinic in Milan before his death — is of a clarity, precision of touch and silver beauty that equal any works of Impressionism. It is not post-Impressionism, but late Impressionism.

De Pisis looked at a rose, some apples, a glove, a bottle in an open window and devoured them with his eyes. With ardor, with impatience but firmly held brush, he then swiftly put down the moment, attacking the canvas in such a way as to make us still seem to hear the quick patter of his brushes. He gives us immediate perception of the essence of petals or skin, the sparkle of windy sky — they flash

back at the viewer, luminous, electric and lyrical.

Everything is suggested, nothing is weighty, nothing is heavily outlined and thus trivial. The sensual has been turned into the spiritual by de Pisis' poetry. This is a show of a dozen or more pictures in soft grays, splinter-like brush strokes, rose touches, set down with delicate economy of line and description: small visions, traces of bright experience, afterimages. There is an odd evanescence about them, as if they were a frail shimmer about to fade.

As de Pisis put it with sweet melancholy: "The work is the ashes of a big flame that went out; and sooner or later fit too will vanish to be absorbed by everything."

The exhibition of works by Oscar Kokoschka at the Palazzo Venezia, via del Plebiscito 3,

Rome, until February is spotty although it does provide refreshing glimpses to those who have long been familiar with his work.

There are a few brilliant examples of his portraits and landscapes — he was probably one of the last portraitists and certainly the last landscapist of our times — early and very late works, graphics, watercolors and drawings: a grab bag of all that could be had.

Recently a musicologist was heard to say that Prokofiev was a traditional composer with a modern style. It could be asserted that Kokoschka was a traditional painter with a modern style. He was of a steady development and a positive outlook. He was an expressionist; involved in action, not inner musings and philosophical statement, he had an appetite for the real, the outdoor world, his own present. He peered at mountain crags and

valleys; at people's faces wickered or good, bright or weird; at all that crept and crawled in the forest; the busy life of windy harbors or great city squares; and he put it all down with quick strokes, wiggly or straight, in fresh pigment, creating images in bright hues of color.

O.K. — as he finally signed himself — took an integral part in the avant-garde movements in Vienna and Berlin early in this century, was everywhere a revolutionary, had a stormy affair with Alma Mahler. A volunteer in World War I, he was badly wounded, afterward traveling and working with other artists and composers in Dresden, Munich and Frankfurt in Weimar Germany, then reaching

Prague after Hitler took power and staying there until 1937. His work was exposed by the Nazis in their notorious traveling exhibition on "Degenerate Art." He spent much time in London and taught there and in Austria, and in his last years was shown and honored all over Europe. He died in Switzerland last year at the age of 94.

His vitality and robust attack never lagged. His last portraits here are quite his best, more cheerful and simpler than his earlier, well-known renderings of Max Reinhardt, Arnold Schönberg, Carl Moll, Alma, self, etc., which were on darker grounds and probing — as moody and high-strung as the sitters, but always lively.



De Pisis still life in oil, 1952.

In the last paintings, in the 1970s, there are small observations — frogs, a whipper, a fierce cat — done quickly and finely, as were the portraits of Elisabeth Furtwängler, Lady Mary Dunn and that of a wild woman in conversation with forest animals. Everything is in high-keyed color, the

limbs are large, the expression of the sitters vivid, there is a pliter over everything.

The best part of this unevenly balanced showing is that Kokoschka's vitality comes through and that he never got tired and turned out good and sturdy work until the end.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Honeywell-Bull Sources See Large Loss for '81

PARIS — CII Honeywell-Bull is likely to have a group net loss of about 400 million francs (\$69.5 million) in 1981 after a 180.2-million franc net profit in 1980, company sources said Friday.

Largest S&L in U.S. Merges With 3 Others

WASHINGTON — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board on Friday announced the merger of the largest U.S. savings and loan with three other savings and loans from other states.

Burmah Oil Expected to Try Takeover of Croda

LONDON — Burmah Oil is expected to make a full bid for Croda International, a chemical processing firm in which it bought a 14.99 percent stake early Friday, market sources said.

Aid Plan for Laker Reportedly Devised

LONDON — A short-term aid package involving aircraft sales, possible fare increases and route reductions has been devised to help Laker Airways out of its cash crisis, banking sources said.

Lalonde Says Alsands Near Completion

EDMONTON, Alberta — Negotiations on the \$13-billion Alsands project with Shell Canada are nearing completion, Canadian Energy Minister Marc Lalonde said Friday.

Clausen Sees Shortage Of \$1 Billion for IDA

WASHINGTON — Because of sharp reductions in U.S. contributions, the World Bank is likely to suffer a shortage of \$1 billion or more in funds available to make interest-free loans to the world's poorest countries, World Bank President A.W. Clausen said here.

Mr. Clausen called Thursday on richer nations to help make up the difference that is expected to occur in this fiscal year in the funding of the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that makes loans to Third World countries.

"Rough calculations now suggest that the funding will not be available to meet our targets," Mr. Clausen said at a news conference at World Bank headquarters.

He said he expected only about \$2.6 billion to be available for the IDA in this fiscal year.

That sum is roughly based on a \$700-million contribution the U.S. Congress approved earlier in the week for the IDA.

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A.W. Clausen

U.S. Forecasting 5.4% Fall in GNP

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy is receding in the current quarter at the fastest pace since the record quarterly contraction in 1980, despite revised figures showing that the third quarter's gross national product expanded at an annual rate of 1.4 percent, the government reported Friday.

The Commerce Department's "flash" estimate, compiled before the three-month period ends Dec. 31, shows that the inflation-adjusted GNP — the value of all goods and services — will fall at an annual rate of 5.4 percent in the fourth quarter.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis projects that real GNP will be down substantially in the current quarter, said Robert Dederick, an assistant secretary of commerce.

"This is not just an automobile and housing phenomenon. It's rather widespread," Dederick said.

Commerce officials said the GNP drop could reach 7 percent if December's production figures are as weak as they appear so far. The record 9.6-percent drop occurred in the second quarter of last year.

The report also raised a measure of inflation for the third quarter, saying the GNP implicit price deflator rose at an annual rate of 9.9 percent, the highest of the year, rather than 9.5 percent. The index measures price changes throughout the economy.

The upward revision in the third-quarter GNP was the second and attributed mainly to an unexpected buildup in inventories and stronger net exports, the department said. In a preliminary estimate in October, it said the GNP

fell 0.6 percent, then later revised the figure to a 0.6-percent increase. In the third quarter, businesses turned out new products at a fast clip, but sales and new orders were beginning to dry up. As a result, businesses in the fourth quarter have cut back production and laid off workers to sell off the accumulated inventory of unsold goods.

Earlier this week, the government reported industrial production fell 2.1 percent at factories and mines and that factories were operating at less than three-fourths of full capacity in November.

The "flash" or preliminary figure is distributed internally at the Commerce Department and used as the basis for budget and deficit forecasts.

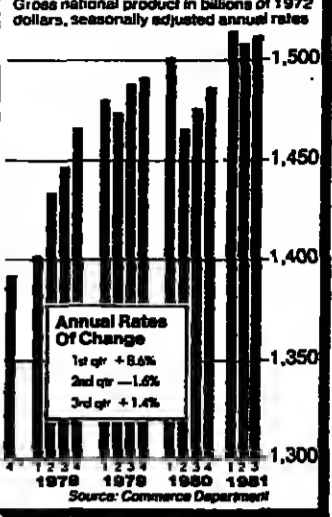
Economists inside and outside the government have been lowering their estimates of fourth-quarter GNP, with some private economists forecasting a drop by as much as 8 percent.

The estimate provides new evidence that the Reagan administration is bracing for a worse economic downturn than the "slight and hope short recession" President Reagan declared several months ago.

Administration officials have said the economy probably will not begin a real recovery until next spring and summer.

The Commerce Department also said after-tax corporate profits for the third quarter were up 2.4 percent, instead of the originally reported half percentage point. Before-tax profits rose 2.4 percent from the original forecast of a 0.8 percent rise.

Real Economic Growth



Real Economic Growth: Gross national product in billions of 1972 dollars, seasonally adjusted annual rates

Stocks Post Modest Gains In New York

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted modest gains Friday in fairly active trading and analysts said the market may have started its traditional year-end rally.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the broader definition of the U.S. money supply, known as the M1-B rose \$800 million to \$440.6 billion in week ended Dec. 9. The narrower M-1A fell \$2.1 billion to \$362.4 billion.

Observers had been hopeful the Fed would report a slowdown in the growth of the money supply. Last week's report of a \$4-billion surge halted a decline in interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.23 points to close at 875.76. Advances led declines, 950 to 560, as the NYSE turnover swelled to about 51 million shares from 47.2 million Thursday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said brokerages were hopeful they were seeing an ebbing of the lengthy period of year-end tax selling that has heavier than usual because tax rates will be lower next year.

In company news, Allis-Chalmers' board voted to suspend payment of its quarterly dividend due to a previously announced substantial loss projected for its fourth quarter as well as a loss projected for the year, the company said in Milwaukee.

Rank Organization said in London that it has concluded an agreement for the purchase of a 21 percent equity interest in Telecom Equipment Corp., New York, for \$17.25 million with the option to increase its shareholding to 25 percent during the next three years.

Borg-Warner Chairman James F. Bere said the company could have record earnings in 1982 and expects to at least match this year's results. Borg-Warner previously predicted record 1981 earnings of at least \$167 million.

On the trading floor, technology and utility issues reflected higher institutional trading as portfolio managers adjusted their holdings. IBM, held by more institutions than any other stock, was the volume leader and gained one to 56 1/2.

Other gainers on the active list were Xerox, up 1 1/2 to 40 1/2, Ohio Edison 1/4 to 12 1/2, Fluor one to 31 and General Motors one to 37 1/4.

Grumman, which earlier this year successfully fought off a takeover bid by LTV Corp., was higher in heavy turnover due to merger rumors. Grumman said it has not received any other takeover bids.

Polish Crisis Stirs Coal Shares

By George Anders

NEW YORK — The declaration of martial law in Poland is sending the stock prices of coal companies surging as the country's crisis is jeopardizing Warsaw's shipments to Western Europe and providing new markets for U.S. coal companies.

Poland has been a major supplier for the European Economic Community, shipping 15.5 million metric tons of coal in 1979. That was second to South Africa's exports.

Even though Poland's exports have dwindled to an 8-million-ton rate this year, a total cutoff "would considerably change Western Europe's long-term importing," said Mark Cohen, an analyst for Kidder Peabody & Co. If the EEC's economy recovers enough to draw down coal stocks, he added, U.S. suppliers "would probably get the bulk of Europe's incremental needs."

Yet analysts are far from bullish about U.S. coal companies. "They're coming off three or four very good months, and things are starting to roll over," said Jack Kawa, an analyst for Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. "Prices are weakening, demand is weakening, and the whole industry indicates that 1982 won't be a very good year."

While "the export situation is crucial for East Coast coal companies," Mr. Kawa said he expects gains overseas to be offset by a weak domestic economy, particularly in the steel sector, a major coal user.

Of particular concern to analysts is the coal group's price run-up since the stock market's late September crash. Eastern Gas & Fuel has gained more than 30 percent since its Sept. 28 quote. Pittston has shown a similar rise. In contrast, the Dow Jones industrial average is up about 6 percent.

Europe, Montreal Exchanges Plan Link on Gold Options

From Agency Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — The European Options Exchange and the Montreal Stock Exchange have agreed tentatively to establish an international gold options market, the European exchange said here Friday.

The market will function 12 hours a day, starting at 10:30 a.m. Dutch time, which is 4:30 a.m. in Montreal.

It will provide a common market in gold options, enabling investors to buy a gold option in Europe and sell it in Canada, or vice versa, the European exchange said. The market is expected to start next spring.

The exchanges will participate equally in the European Gold Options Clearing Corp., based in Amsterdam and will be opened in Montreal. The clearing-house organization had been completely owned by the European Options Exchange. Actual clearing activities will be in Amsterdam.

After the gold options market of the European exchange closes each day at 4:30 p.m. Dutch time, prices will be transmitted to the gold options market of the Montreal exchange, which opens then (10:30 a.m. local time). After this market closes, data will be sent back to Amsterdam where all contracts will be processed by the clearing house before the Amsterdam market opens the following morning.

The exchanges expect the collaboration to lead to a breakthrough in internationalization of the options market and eventually to a 24-hour, worldwide market in gold options.

Montreal exchange president Pierre Lortie said the Quebec Securities Commission had not formally approved the options, but had indicated it would do so. He said the exchange would file with regulatory agencies in other Canadian provinces for approval of the contracts.

Asked if the exchange would seek approval from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, he replied, "Our first priority will be to make this work in Canada and work transatlantically. ... After that we will see where our priorities are."

Mr. Lortie said the venture had contacted exchanges in Singapore and Hong Kong to discuss 24-hour-a-day option trading.

GM Cuts Benefits of Salaried U.S. Employees

The Associated Press

DETROIT — General Motors said Friday it is cutting benefits for its 158,000 salaried employees in the United States, a move that comes as the No. 1 automaker tries to persuade the United Auto Workers union to roll back its current contract.

GM disclosed it is eliminating paid personal holidays, cutting vacation time by 30 percent and reducing cost-of-living allowance payments for salaried workers.

The company would not say how much money will be saved by the cuts.

A decision is expected Monday on whether the UAW's GM and Ford Motor Co. bargaining councils will meet to consider reopening current contracts. The union has said that the companies' white-collar workers must make sacrifices before hourly workers will agree to concessions.

Without comment Friday, GM released to the news media copies of a notice to salaried employees outlining the white-collar reductions. The notice was released

hours after morning meetings with GM salaried workers around the country to explain the cuts.

GM's announcement follows by one week a Ford announcement that it was making similar reductions in fringe benefits for nearly 63,000 salaried workers in the United States. The benefit cuts announced by Ford also included reduced vacation time and restrictions in the way of cost-of-living payments are made.

GM and Ford have been demanding since last spring that the union return to the bargaining table to negotiate labor cost reductions. Both companies say they need such cuts to become competitive with the flood of imports, which have captured roughly one-quarter of the U.S. market.

Last week, the UAW's 26-member executive board reversed itself and lifted a ban on renegotiating current contracts. Citing the sad financial shape of the auto industry, the board agreed to allow bargaining councils at individual companies to decide whether to reopen contracts.

In addition to the benefit cuts announced Friday, GM reportedly is trimming its white-collar staff by 7 percent, about 13,000 employees worldwide.

GM has acknowledged that it is cutting its salaried workforce, but has not confirmed how many jobs are being eliminated.

Meanwhile, UAW leaders met Friday with officials from American Motors Corp. to begin a fact-finding process that will determine whether the union's contracts with AMC will be reopened.

The union's AMC bargaining council voted Thursday to seek additional details on the company's proposal for investing \$150 million of employee wages in the automaker's product development program. The money is to be repaid in several years with interest.

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Ray Majorus, head of the union's AMC department, said that AMC President Paul Tipton and other company officials agreed to provide data the union wants. Staffs of the union and the company will meet in the next several weeks, said Mr. Majorus.

U.K. Retail Prices Up 1.1% in Month

United Press International

LONDON — Britain's inflation rate jumped to 12 percent last month and now stands at its highest level since April, the Trade Department said Friday.

It is the third rise in four months and represented a setback for the government's economic strategy. It was hoped to have it down to a single figure by the end of 1981.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said that the attack on inflation is the focus of her monetary policy.

In November, retail prices rose 1.1 percent — the biggest monthly increase since April, when the March budget added 2.9 percent to the figure. Last month the annual rate of inflation stood at 11.7 percent.

The increase in mortgage rates, higher food prices and higher charges for telephones, gas and coal were responsible for the higher rate.

A fall to 10 percent is not expected until next winter. Government sources blamed the fall in the value of the pound for blowing their forecast off course.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The Saudi American Bank named Robert D. Botjer managing director. He succeeds Michael A. Callen, who returns to the New York headquarters of Citibank, which has a 40-percent shareholding in Saudi American Bank. Timothy M. Kelley replaces Mr. Botjer as Citibank's senior officer for sub-Saharan Africa.



Robert D. Botjer

Bank of America International has appointed six new executive directors. They are Richard Bernstora, regional investment banking officer for Scandinavia; Gregg Byers, head of securities distribution of the International Investment Securities Division; Gerald Doherty, head of loan syndications in London; Jacques Favilier, regional investment banking officer for France and the Benelux countries; Ian Milne, head of mergers and acquisitions; and Michael Wellman, regional investment officer for the Middle East.

Jonathan M. Kramer was named vice president, ancillary rights, for the CBS Theatrical Films Group in London.

Bankers Trust appointed Robert Allenson senior country officer and general manager of its Paris Branch, succeeding Jan H.W. Beunderman, who returns to New York as deputy group head of the Asia-Pacific group.

Procter & Gamble named Harold Elusmann vice president Northern Europe. John R. Marsden vice president Southern Europe. William D. McHardy vice president Germany.

ITT appointed Hermann J. Chupka vice president of ITT Europe.

Edward Harris has been appointed managing director of the London-based Marine Finance Ltd., a new joint venture between Louis Dreyfus Securities and Edward Harris Associates.

GATT Draft Is Said to Advance Textile Talks

Reuters

GENEVA — Officials of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) have put forward a draft document which delegates to talks here said could form the basis of a new textiles pact between exporting and importing countries.

The compromise draft, presented Thursday night by GATT's director-general, Arthur Dunkel, sought to bridge a gap between the protectionist approach of the European Economic Community and demands by exporters, mainly in the Third World, for freer access to textile and apparel markets.

Mr. Dunkel met key delegations from the 51-nation GATT textiles committee Friday to discuss his proposal, and some progress appeared to have been made. Talks were expected to continue into the weekend.

Delegates to the committee, which is negotiating a renewal of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA), agreed unofficially that the agreement would be extended for four years to allow EEC trade ministers to meet in emergency session to consider the latest IFA proposal. That seemed to reply that the compromise would

require greater concessions by importers than EEC negotiators are authorized to make.

There appeared, however, to be some resistance within the EEC to such a meeting.

Etienne Devignon, the EEC industrial affairs commissioner, met senior diplomats from the 10 member governments soon after arriving here from Brussels on Thursday, EEC sources said Friday.

U.S. negotiator Peter Murphy, who was under instructions to harden his country's moderate stance to reflect the recent U.S. economic downturn, told reporters there were still difficulties, but he

said he was sure the arrangement would be renewed this year.

But Felipe Jaramillo, the Colombian delegate and spokesman for exporting countries, said those countries could not accept Mr. Dunkel's language on the EEC's so-called anti-surge mechanism. This is a proposal by the 10-nation community to shield its declining textile industry from the devastating surge in imports when an exporter suddenly boosts sales of a particular product.

Some trade sources said that Thursday night's draft, if accepted, would lead to a significantly tougher restrictions on suppliers.

A GATT spokesman said there appeared to be general accord that a new arrangement starting in January should run for five years; the last two pacts each lasted four years.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 18, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, New York, Zurich, and ECU.

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Advertisement for CORUM watches. Features a large image of a watch and text: 'The Value Line provides OBJECTIVE EVALUATIONS of AMERICAN STOCKS'. Also includes 'The Corum gold coin watch' and 'Les Speciales'.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 18, listing various stocks and their prices.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 18, listing various stocks and their prices.

Other Stock Markets section including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Sydney, and Tokyo.

Toronto Stocks section listing closing prices for various Canadian stocks on Dec. 17, 1981.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates section listing rates for various currencies and maturities.

Selected Over-the-Counter section listing prices for various OTC securities.

Additional stock market data and indices, including various regional and international markets.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates section listing rates for various currencies and maturities.

Selected Over-the-Counter section listing prices for various OTC securities.

Advertisement for 'How to reach Belgium?' featuring 'knack trends' magazine and 'De Streekkrant' newspaper.

Large table of financial data, likely interest rates or exchange rates, with multiple columns and rows.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures (Wheat, Corn, Soybeans), Cattle, Hogs, and various oils. Columns include Open, High, Low, Settle, and Change.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Table of NYSE Most Active stocks including IBM, AT&T, and others with volume and price changes.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages for Industrial, Utility, and Bond indices.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors indices for Composite, Industrials, and Utilities.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index showing volume, advance/decline, and high/low.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. for various stocks.

American Most Active

Table of American Most Active stocks including Intel, Boeing, and others.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX Index showing volume and price changes.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Dec. 18, 1981

Table of Floating Rate Notes from various banks, including African, Asian, and European banks.

New York Futures

Dec. 18, 1981

Table of New York Futures for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

International Monetary Market

Dec. 18, 1981

Table of International Monetary Market for various currencies like British Pound, French Franc, etc.

Non-Banks

Table of Non-Bank floating rate notes from various financial institutions.

Friday's New High and Lows

Table of Friday's New High and Lows for various stocks.

London Metals Market

Dec. 18, 1981

Table of London Metals Market for various metals like copper, zinc, etc.

London Commodities

Dec. 18, 1981

Table of London Commodities for various goods like sugar, coffee, etc.

Paris Commodities

Dec. 18, 1981

Table of Paris Commodities for various goods like wheat, corn, etc.

Commodity Indexes

Dec. 18, 1981

Table of Commodity Indexes for various commodity groups.

Cash Prices

Dec. 18, 1981

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities.

Dividends

Dec. 14, 1981

Table of Dividends for various stocks.

Western Union Loses Monopoly In U.S.; Bill Allows Overseas Links

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has voted unanimously to end the monopoly of Western Union Telegraph over telegraph and teletype service in the United States. The vote Thursday authorized companies that now specialize in international service to begin providing "wholly domestic record service" between American cities in which they collect and distribute international messages.

Exxon and Australian Firms Resume Rundle Shale Plan

SYDNEY — Central Pacific Minerals, Southern Pacific Petroleum and an Exxon Australian unit have signed a formal agreement on the joint development of the Rundle oil shale project in Queensland, the companies said Friday.

EEC, Canada Sign Pact On Nuclear Materials

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community and Canada signed a long-term agreement Friday governing the safeguards for storage, reprocessing and the enrichment of nuclear fuel.

Deployed Surplus Of Oil Exporters Plunges Sharply

LONDON — The identified deployed surplus of oil exporting countries shrank to \$8.5 billion in the 1981 second quarter from 19.1 billion in the first quarter, the Bank of England said. The report confirmed forecasts of the falling surplus due to the world oil glut.

2 1/2 Years Needed Before U.S. Air System Is Normal

WASHINGTON — It will take at least until May, 1984, for the air traffic control system to return to normal, several months later than the administration earlier estimated, according to U.S. officials.

Company Reports

Table of Company Reports for various companies like World Int'l Holdings, United States Dresser Industries, etc.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets for London, Zurich, and Luxembourg.

Gold Options

Table of Gold Options for various months.

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

U.S. \$50,000,000 Floating Rate Notes 1979-1989

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 13 1/4% per annum for the interest period running from December 20th, 1981 to March 20th, 1982.

Strongest Prospects For 1982 Buys to Make Now for Gains Up to 700%

There are New York stocks ranging from 100 to 1000 that are projected for movements to 200 percent and more in powerful bull market phases which invariably follow crash-and-recession periods on balance.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, December 10, 1981.

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Amsterdam, December 14, 1981.

Capital Offshore

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Le Ministere de l'Agriculture a été récemment réorganisé et le Ministre est à la recherche d'experts pour remplir les postes suivants: 1) DIRECTION DES ETUDES ET DE LA PLANIFICATION (DEP) — un économiste général qui aura pour tâche de participer à l'élaboration de la politique de développement agricole à moyen et long terme.

l'essentiel. le commentaire.

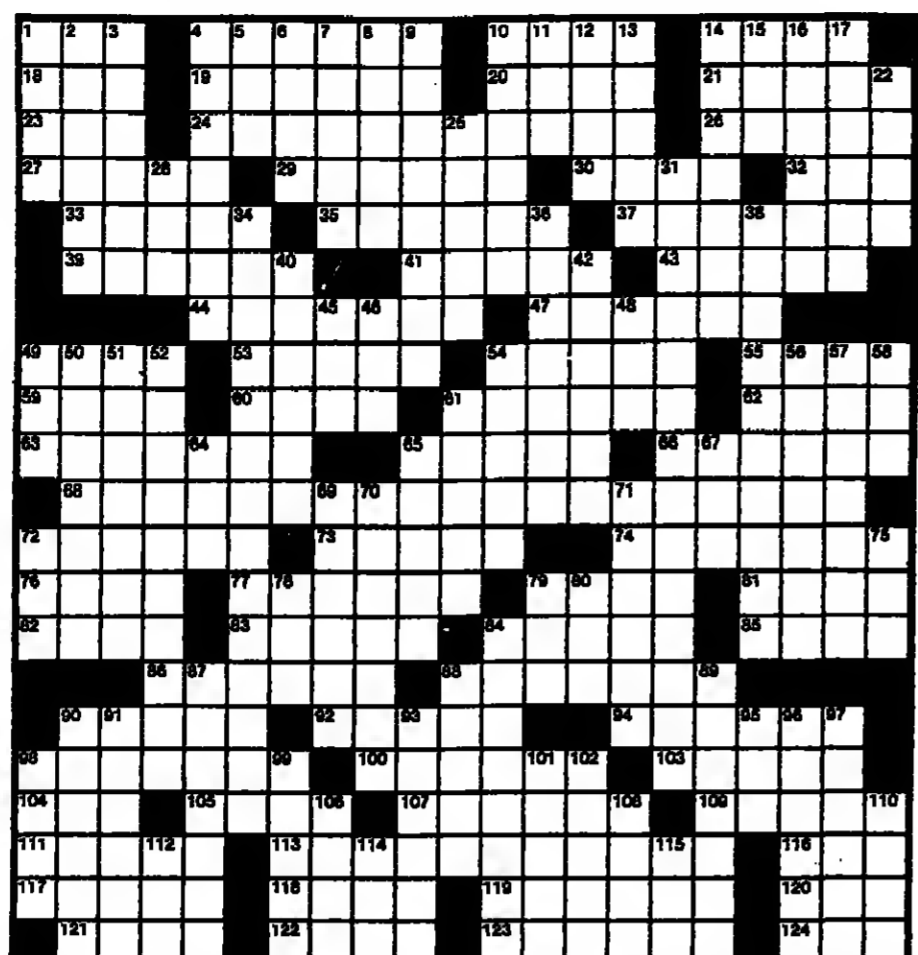
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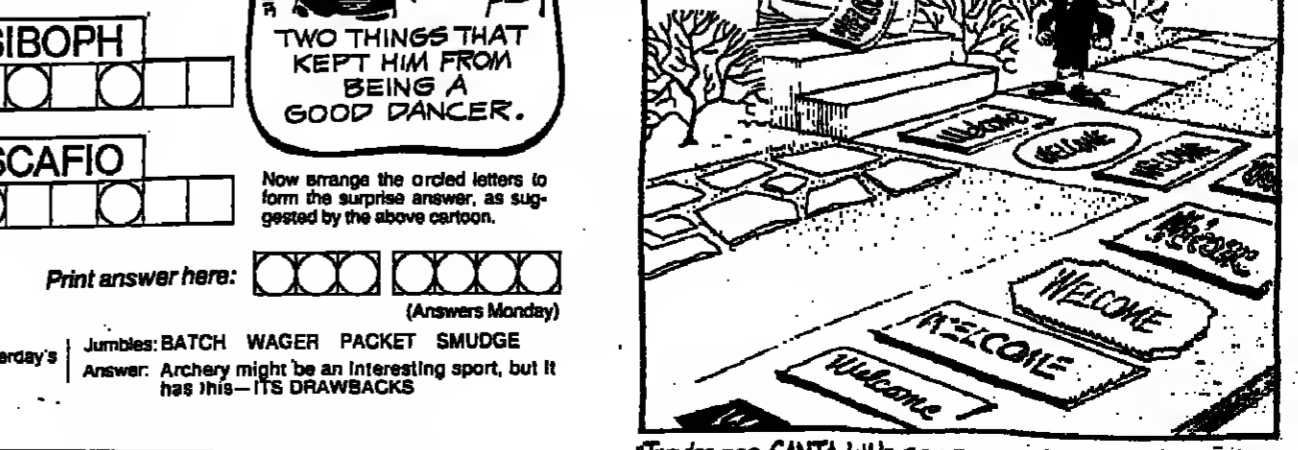
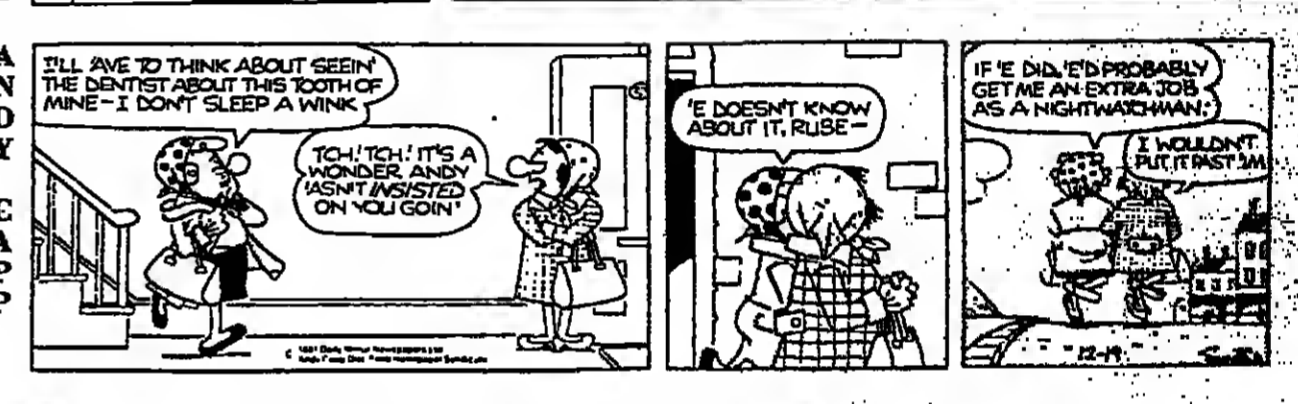
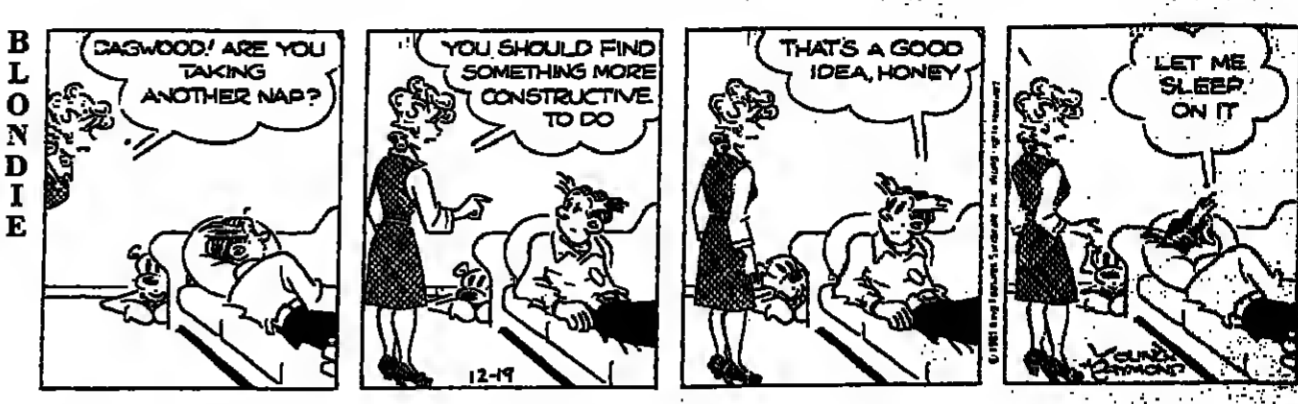
CROSSWORD PUZZLE Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Jingle, Jingle By Ruth N. Schultz



DOWN DOWN DOWN DOWN DOWN
1 Reddish brown
2 On cloud nine
3 Giordano opera
4 Greek islands
5 Opposite of odd
6 Porcine
7 Creche figure
8 Allan
9 Legend
10 End for Kipling
11 Elve operators
12 London
13 Ring victories
14 Entwined
15 Great miller
16 "Peer Gynt" enchantress
17 More sluggish
18 Lean-to
19 Hero, in Lennox
20 Mrs. Gump
21 "All we like sheep—"
22 Isaiah
23 Dismagnetism discoverer
24 Winters in 1944
25 Stephen Foster song
26 Dance step
27 Poets, to Fabius
28 Comedian Olsen
29 Pasture
30 Explosive work
31 Piece of land
32 "Liberté—"
33 Fraternité!
34 Group of clay minerals
35 Mrs. Gump
36 Disappointing features
37 Emulates
38 Cassandra
39 Gets back
40 Mrs. Gump
41 "You?"
42 "How About You?" lyricist
43 Gen.'s aides
44 Tm Pan
45 Jerusalem is its cap.
46 Calif
47 Insecticide ingredient
48 Start of an Adams hymn
49 "It— to Be You"
50 Neighbor of Amos
51 Neighbor of Amos
52 Hurk
53 Events for puzzle solvers
54 In a group
55 Tail: Prefix
56 Hand-colored, as fabric
57 Famed conspirator
58 Gift for a baby
59 Alteration of 40
60 Dowa
61 Belgrade's river, to a Berlin
62 Layers
63 Patient
64 Lights on a marriage
65 Result
66 Material for socks
67 White Christmas sight
68 Fellow
69 Like a peacock's feathers
70 Poetic contraction
71 Onager, in Oise

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
ACROSS
1 Bowll
4 Great the sly
10 Luauriste
14 Suffix with
18 Padman's
19 "Party of
20 Matriarch in
21 "The Glass
26 Author
27 These are
28 Consider pros
29 King of the
30 Biblical
31 mother-in-law
32 Not often
33 Pirates' cry
34 Christmas gift
35 King of the
36 "lupus"
37 Fall fallers
38 Seasoned
39 Kind of acid
40 Pre-20th
41 Soft-palate
42 Erasmous was
43 Go to mass
44 Saga name
45 Kunta Kinte
46 Exalted
47 Vestige
48 Salting
49 Golden and
50 Type of star
51 Home of the
52 Decree in
53 Penny-pinch
54 Lorens Hart:
DOWN
72 Gardner et al.
73 Gift for a
74 Ostrich's
75 Taken down
76 Bad Enns and
77 Henry's second
78 Offspring;
79 He wrote
80 "Rings of
81 Herod's place
82 North Sea
83 Color of a
84 Stormy sky
85 Prognosis in
86 "The Sign of
87 Stigma
88 Ready to greet
89 Salary hikes
90 Carter
91 OPEC, e.g.
92 Baker's need
93 Ball-park
94 Vices for
95 Like sports
96 Cellist
97 Jacqueline
98 Feminine
99 Post's
100 "wonderful"
101 Skate
102 Golden and
103 Type of star
104 Home of the
105 Decree in
106 Penny-pinch
107 Lorens Hart:
108 More sluggish
109 Lean-to
110 Hero, in
111 Mrs. Gump
112 "All we like
113 Isaiah
114 Dismagnetism
115 Winters in
116 Stephen Foster
117 Dance step
118 Poets, to
119 Comedian
120 Pasture
121 Explosive work
122 Piece of land
123 "Liberté—"
124 Fraternité!



WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions. Locations include ALGARVE, ALGERIA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CAPE TOWN, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DALLAS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LISBON, LOS ANGELES, MADRID, MANILA, MEXICO CITY, MIAMI, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, MUNICH, NAGASAKI, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, NIOBIA, OSLO, PARIS, PEKING, PRAGUE, RYOYKIYAVIK, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROME, SALISBURY, SAG PAULO, SEOUL, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY, TAIPEI, TEL AVIV, TOKYO, ULAANBAATOR, VENICE, VIENNA, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

BOOKS

THE ROYAL GAME And Other Stories. By Stefan Zweig. Introduction by John Fowles. Translated from the German by Jill Sutcliffe. 250 pp. \$12.95. Harmony Books, 1 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by John Leonard
Stefan Zweig was a poet, translator, biographer, novelist, Viennese Jew and suicide. He and his second wife both took massive overdoses of Veronal in February, 1942. The Nazis who had driven Zweig into exile seemed everywhere triumphant and the idea of a humane European internationalism for which he had campaigned during most of his literary life was apparently doomed. For Zweig, unlike so many other modern artists who looked too long into the abyss, killing the self did not improve the reputation or increase the royalties. The world promptly forgot him.

Harmony Books, in association with Jonathan Cape of England and Fischer Verlag in Germany, seeks for Zweig the sort of rehabilitation Hermann Hesse has, also, enjoyed since the 1960s. "The Royal Game," a collection of five long stories, is published on what would have been Zweig's 100th birthday; his only novel, "Beware of Pity," will appear next fall. No plans have yet been announced for his solid biography of Erasmus, the only previous book of his I have read. John Fowles contributes an introduction to "The Royal Game" which is extravagant, although better written than most of the pages that follow.

Two of these stories—"The Burning Secret," about a little boy tormented by his mother's sexuality, and "Fear," about an adulteress being blackmailed—were published prior to World War I. As period pieces, they are tolerable. We slip in and out of the minds of members of the Viennese bourgeoisie. They moon around a lot, being ecstatic and queasy. Their moons shine occasionally on dark corners of a sick culture, and that is fine. It was a time and place, remember, of an almost biblical seething of the culture, as if monstrous longings were soon to be hatched. Zweig lets these people off too easily, but he seems to have been in the habit of wish fulfillment.

"Amok" and "Letter from an Unknown Woman" were published in 1922. This was two years before he met Freud, but "Letter"—in which a successful writer must cope with the life and death of a woman he should have loved—indicates some acquaintance with psychoanalytic theory; the dead woman is probably his mother, and the dead child the writer himself. But 1922 was long after he should have become acquainted with Joseph Conrad, thus influencing "Amok," in which a disgraced doctor serving the Dutch in the Orient meets the heart of darkness and gets drunk. Both stories propose extreme situations, divorced from history and too full of convenient affluence. At least the doctor suffers; the writer, on the other hand, is made "conscious of undying love" when "something" strikes "a chord in his innermost soul."

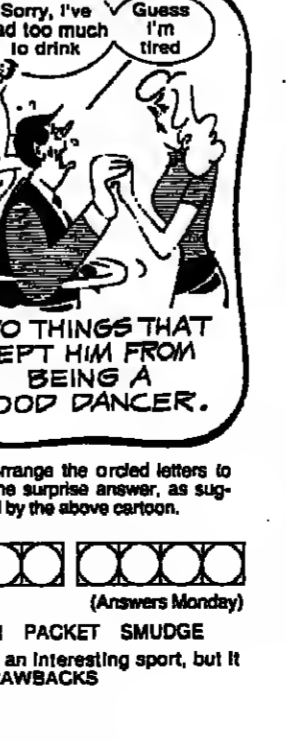
Strong Originality
"The Royal Game," the title story, was written four months before Zweig's suicide. It is strong and original and his best argument for staying at work. We are on board a ship from New York to Buenos Aires and meet Czestowicz, a peasant chess champion unburdened "with the slightest idea that Rembrandt, Beethoven, Dante or Napoleon ever existed." Czestowicz, who can't imagine the physical presence of a board and pieces, is drawn into a competition with Dr. B.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
GITHE
PITED
SIBOPH
SCAFIO

Print answer here:
Yesterday's Jumbles: BATCH WAGER PACKET SMUDGE
Answer: Archery might be an interesting sport, but it has this—ITS DRAWBACKS

DENNIS THE MENACE



Art Buchwald

Yes, Virginia, There Is a Santa Stockman

WASHINGTON — It was Christmas in the White House. Santa Claus, who looked like a very fat David Stockman, sat in his chair tearing up letters from children all over the country.

A Cabinet officer came up to Santa and got up on his lap. "What do you want, and make it short?" Santa said.



"I'm the head of HUD and I don't want anything new. I was wondering if you could restore my rent subsidies for the poor and let me have a few dollars to provide heating oil for the old and indigent who hardly have roofs over their heads."

"The secretary of human resources, Santa," the assistant said. "Don't get up on my lap, you lousy kid. What do you want for Christmas?"

"You can get up on my lap," Santa, I've been a very good boy, and I don't want anything.

Mary Blume Dudley Moore

Laughing Is a Useful Mechanism For Defining People's Hostilities

LONDON — Dudley Moore is very small and cute as a bug's ear, with the softest brown eyes since Elsie the Cow. He has, rather suddenly, become such a big movie star that he earns more than \$1 million a picture and has a status symbol called an entertainment lawyer whose function is not, as one might suppose, to sit around and strum the banjo but to unravel especially tricky deals.

In a hotel suite decorated with a grand piano and the biggest fruit hamper since the Berengaria stopped plying the Atlantic, Dudley Moore is indeed relaxed despite a work schedule that includes making two films back to back and giving a recital at the Metropolitan Museum of Art next month.

While doing his double act with Cook, Moore started psychotherapy and realized that from childhood he had felt obliged to make people laugh in order to survive.



"Cuddly Dudley": "It's better than being poked in the eye."

having been in therapy since 1964. It has, he says, changed his life though he knows it's a subject no one wants to hear about.

Moore learned early on that it's a battlefield; that he is so beguiling it is a triumph of mind over matter.

"I had, I have, a club foot. People used to gravitate to me as to a wounded dog. The day I wore long pants was heaven for me. I was frightened of the outside world. I was frightened of the inside world.

PEOPLE: Cher Awarded \$750,000 In Interview Squabble

A federal judge in Los Angeles ordered freelance writer Fred Robbins, the weekly tabloid The Star and Forum Magazine to pay more than \$750,000 to entertainer Cher in a breach of contract judgment.

The entertainer had testified she agreed to an interview with Robbins with the understanding the article would be based on her rock band "Black Rose" and would appear in US magazine.

New York's St. Patrick's Day parade will, after all, be held on St. Patrick's Day. Six days after announcing that the 220-year-old march, the city's biggest parade, would be moved from March 17 to the Sunday before the holiday each year, the parade chairman announced that it had been restored to the traditional date.

Maturity is apparently one of the big fashion statements of the day. Eight of the Top Best Dressed Women selected by the Helene Curtis Guild of Professional Hairstylists are women over 30.

Christmas music makes people more sociable, a psychology professor says. "Several years ago a local professor in Des Moines, Iowa, banned Christmas music from the courthouse," said Michael Ezzle, a University of Alberta psychology professor.

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